

# Meyers Tells Baltimore Jury Peace Is Issue

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Not violation of the Smith Act but advocating world peace brought the Baltimore six into Federal Court, George Meyers, one of the defendants,

## Lawyer Ill, California 15 Ask Trial Delay

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Cross-examination of Daniel Scarletto, fourth prosecution witness in the Smith Act trial, was begun today despite the absence of defense attorney A. L. Wirin.

Wirin's three clients—Mrs. Rose Chernin Kunitz, Frank Spector and your correspondent—agreed reluctantly to proceed with the cross-examination, but objected to carrying the trial beyond that point in the absence of their counsel.

Wirin was confined in bed with 102 degrees of temperature, and a note from his doctor to the court said the attorney would have to remain in bed for the rest of the week.

A further complication is the scheduled appearance of defense attorney Norman Leonard before the Ninth U. S. District Court of Appeals in San Francisco this week, necessitating his absence here for at least two days.

Fourteen of the defendants, all charged with conspiracy to violate the repressive Smith Act, are represented by five attorneys. The 15th defendant, William Schneiderman, state Communist chairman, is appearing as his own counsel.

## Report Vinson Preparing New UMT Bill

Daily Work—Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Armed Services Committee was reported today busy drafting a new universal military training bill to submit to Congress before adjournment.

Queried by this newspaper, a member of the committee staff declined to deny or confirm the report.

It was known here, however, that Rep. James E. Van Zandt, a former commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a fervent advocate of UMT, favors a new try soon to saddle peacetime conscription on the nations 18-year-olds.

Van Zandt has been urging the American Legion and other militarist groups to step up their letter writing campaigns for UMT.

## Alan Max to Talk To Worker Readers In Distributive Trades

Readers of The Worker and Daily Worker in the distributive trades will hear Alan Max, managing editor, and George Morris, labor editor, at a distributive workers Freedom of the Press rally Thursday evening, 7 p.m., at Central Plaza Annex, 40 E. 7th St. Distributive workers are aiming to hit over 700 subs by the time of the meeting. Their goal is 850.

Meyers, a husky six-footer, a former textile worker, and one-time state president of the CIO, acted as his own attorney and delivered the opening defense statement. The trial began yesterday in the court of District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

"We are not being tried here for reconstituting the Communist Party in 1945," nor for conspiring to advocate force and violence, Meyers said. "We are being hauled into court here for teaching and advocating what we really teach and advocate today—an immediate ending of the war in Korea, peace negotiations between the U. S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and New China, and peaceful coexistence between the U. S. and the Soviet Union."

"We are going to prove that we are on trial for our steadfast opposition to the war program that is producing tremendous profits for a handful of monopolists while rapidly pauperizing the majority of the American people—a war program which has cost a million dead and injured in Korea, whose inevitable result would be a disastrous atomic world war."

The prosecution in presenting its outline of the case, alleged "foreign control" and revealed that it was putting not the defendants but the political party they represent on trial.

Maurice Braverman also acted as his own attorney.

Harold Buchman addressed the court on behalf of Philip Frankfeld, and Carl Bassett on behalf of Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Statements in behalf of Roy Wood and Regina Frankfeld were reserved until later in the trial.

"We have been hauled into court to hide the tremendous stench of corruption emanating from the Justice Department," said Meyers. "We are going to prove that our trial is part of a program of intimidation in an effort to prevent a whole people from demanding peace."

Meyers said he would prove in the course of the trial that this

(Continued on Page 6)

# Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 52  
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, March 12, 1952  
Price 10 Cents

# Army Gets Writ to Break Rail Strike; Union Chiefs Submit

A federal injunction was yesterday handed up ordering an end of the strike of 6,000 railroad workers and heads of the three rail unions promptly bowed to it and called off the walkout. The Army had asked for the injunction. Two hours after the injunction

## GET 13 NEW BEDFORD SUBS, PRAISE TEXTILE COVERAGE

Thirteen subs yesterday from the textile city of New Bedford, Mass., with a note urging that more articles appear in The Worker and Daily Worker on textile, and commending George Morris and Michael Russo "for their fine work in bringing out the true picture of the textile situation in New England."

Readers in Massachusetts and neighboring New England states—exclusive of Connecticut—have now come through with 468 subs for the daily and weekend papers, or 75 percent of their goal of 625 in the circulation campaign. They are shooting to complete their goal by the National Freedom of the Press conference in New York March 22 and 23.

A worker in a small Oklahoma town who had previously sent \$1, all he could afford for a sub, wrote us yesterday:

"I am no more able to send money now for a double subscription (Worker and Daily) than I was before and am thus sending a dollar again. But please this time send me the Daily Worker and The Worker for as long as the dollar holds

out. I am determined to be able to subscribe before long to both papers for a full year. . . . You know, out here where I am, each and every issue is needed for an antidote to the other newspapers."

From another small town in Mississippi comes a five dollar bill and a letter saying: I have been out of work for a long time, which explains why you haven't heard from me lately. I am sorry I am not able to renew my Daily Worker sub today, but it'll come if work holds out. Five bucks is not much where so much is needed, but it's all I can spare today. . . .

From a small Ohio town, a worker writes that his copy of the paper is read by several other workers who are not yet ready to subscribe. "Hope to get at least one other subscription," he says in sending in his own.

These are some of the responses we are getting from small towns and cities in various parts of the land. There are still thousands of subs to be obtained in the big cities, too, if we get after them.

was issued, the union leaders came out of a huddle with a wire to the affected locals ordering resumption of work.

The strike affecting the New York Central system west of Buffalo to Chicago and St. Louis and a number of other lines operating out of the midwestern rail hubs, was in its third day when the court order was issued.

The union chiefs had indicated in advance that they were desirous of new negotiations, although they had been negotiating fruitlessly for three years.

There was no indication of a new basis for talks. The dispute developed out of a demand for forty-four week in 1949, without a cut in weekly earnings for 48 hours. While there is still objection to the pay offer as inadequate, the brotherhoods of engineers, firemen and enginemen, and conductors are especially concerned over the insistence of the operators upon their plan of extending runs for the workers and thereby cutting heavily on premium pay above all mileage schedules. They argue that more would be lost than gained in pay raises.

## Textile Union In Parley with Big Wool Firm

American Woolen Co. representatives and the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, yesterday held another conference on a new contract and will meet again in Boston Thursday, one day before the strike deadline for the company's 21 mills and 26 smaller companies.

Officials at TWU headquarters here had no comment on the course of negotiations so far. They were reportedly heartened, however, by renewal of the contract, without change, by the Wansuck Co. with two mills in Providence employing 2,000 workers and Oakland Worsted, employing 500. Both of those companies had earlier served cancellation notices and aligned themselves with American Woolens.

American Woolen wants a separate contract for each of its

(Continued on Page 6)

## Meet Tonight in Drive to Save Rosenbergs

— See Page 3 —

# USSR Asks Big 4 Meet to Draft German Peace Pact

LONDON, March 11.—The Soviet Union has proposed an early meeting of France, Britain, U. S. and the Soviet Union to draft a peace treaty with a unified Germany, Radio Moscow reported today. The proposal was made in notes handed to the French, British and U. S. envoys in Moscow yesterday by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Russians asked for early talks on a German peace treaty "so as to draft an agreed peace treaty in the immediate future and submit it for discussion to the relative international conference with the participation of all interested states," according to the broadcast.

"It goes without saying that such a peace treaty must be worked out with the direct participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government," the note continued. "It follows from this that the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, which are fulfilling control functions in Germany, must also dis-

cuss conditions conducive to the speediest creation of an all-German government."

The Soviet draft of proposals said a German peace treaty "would make it possible once and for all to solve the problems which have arisen as a result of the second world war."

"The necessity to accelerate the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is dictated by the fact that the danger of revival of German militarism, which has twice unleashed World War, has not been removed because the relative decisions of the Potsdam conference still have not been implemented," the notes said.

"The peace treaty with Germany must ensure removal of the

possibility of the revival of German militarism."

The draft called for the U. S., Britain, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland "and other states who with their armed forces took part in the war against Germany" to participate in the treaty.

It called for a United Germany and the withdrawal of all occupying forces after the treaty comes into force with the accompanying liquidation of "all foreign military bases on the territory of Germany."

The draft said that the "free functioning of democratic parties organizations must be secured in Germany and must be given the right freely to solve internal af-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE SUPREME COURT NULLIFIES THE CONSTITUTION

See  
Page 5

# Pleas for Peace, Big Five Pact Stir Nation

## MIDWEST FARMERS SEE BAN ON WAR AS BASIC ISSUE IN ELECTION THIS YEAR

Midwest farmers, seeking an "anti-war" party, view both major parties "with a good deal of skepticism," according to a poll taken by Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, perhaps the most influential farm journal in the Midwest.

The Feb. 2 issue reports that "60 percent of the men and 71 percent of the women interviewed in a Wallace-Homestead poll put prevention of World War III at the top of their 'must' list for 1952."

The overall percentage of those who said staying out of war was the "big worry" of the year was 66.

The poll then proceeded to ask, "Which party, Republican or Democratic, do you think would be more likely to keep the U. S. out of World War III?" A "representative cross-section of Iowa farm people" responded as follows:

Republicans most likely, 26 percent.

Democrats most likely, 13 percent.

Neither much help, 27 percent. Undecided, 34 percent.

Thus, more people felt that neither party would solve the "biggest worry" of 1952 than had confidence in either of the two major parties.

The magazine quotes a farmer in Dubuque County, who said: "The Republicans brings us depressions and the Democrats bring us wars. I'd like to get along without either."

The poll also asked which party was more likely to prevent depression.

Thirty-one percent said they thought the Democrats were more likely to do so, while 22 percent voted for the Republicans. But 25 percent said that neither party was much help while another 23 percent were "undecided."

In both questions, the "striking thing is that about half of those interviewed either put no faith in either party or are not ready to answer the question," the magazine comments.

It concludes: "But the party which is regarded as the 'anti-war' party will get votes from all age groups and especially from women. . . . The overwhelming demand of farm people is for action to head off World War III. So far, they seem to doubt whether either party has much to offer."

## 'MINUTE WOMEN' PRESS FIGHT FOR PEACE

BOSTON, March 11.—This area is humming with peace activities, spearheaded by the Minute Women for Peace.

In Boston proper, every Sunday morning at 1:30, rain or shine, a group of women meet to collect signatures for peace in Korea and peace pact talks between the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. As a rule, they choose a housing project or heavily populated working class area. After a cup of coffee and discussion of the latest developments in the fight for peace, here and throughout the world, the women are off to ring bells.

After an hour or so they come back to swap experiences. The universal note is one of pleasure and stimulation at the realization that so many people are willing to sign for peace in spite of all the war hysteria. The little stories—the kindly old lady who said "Bless

you, it's about time somebody did something" . . . the young man about to go recalled to military service after having been in the last war: "glad to sign before I go in again" . . . the little girl who said to her mother, "Mummy we pray for peace in church, so we should sign for peace."

Sometimes, the women relate, a door is slammed, but when that happened, at the very next door a young woman signed and said quietly, "perhaps this will help to bring my boy friend home."

Net result of a morning's work: One hundred and fifty signatures in little over an hour, new understanding and good will—and peace takes a step forward.

THE "RECIPE FOR WORLD PEACE" put out by the Minute Women in leaflet form was so popular that it is now being made up as a memo pad to be used in kitchen or office. . . . Another imagination

innovative for peace, stickers with the proud legend: "This Family Has Signed Up for Peace."

The film "Peace Will Win" is being utilized in the Boston area in connection with the Big Five peace pact drive. Twenty-two people in Melrose saw a showing in a home, and several took petitions to get filled for the first time after seeing this tremendous, hope-filled record of the World Peace Congress. At Dorchester, seven new members joined the Minute Women after seeing the picture and an accompanying lecture.

Quincy Women for Peace report that three women went out Sunday and collected 48 signatures in less than an hour to launch that community's Big Five drive. Sharon showed "Peace Will Win" with Arthur Kahn as guest speaker. Malden has scheduled the film, also a showing with an Italian speaker as per special request by a group of Italian-Americans. Beverly and Cambridge will also shortly show the picture.

## Italian Americans Sign Appeal For Big-Power Peace Treaty

Italian-American men and women are strong for peace and a meeting of the major powers to work out a no-war pact, several canvassers for the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace reported yesterday.

Eight members of the Committee's East Side chapter selected a bocchi ball court at 10 St. and First Ave. and a public market at First St. and First Ave. on Saturday morning. In one hour they had 98 signatures for a meeting between the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Attracted by three colorful posters, men left their bocchi ball game, to sign the petitions. Busy housewives, coming out of the market, put down their shopping bags and signed. One man insisted on taking 10 petition blanks to fill up in his neighborhood. A woman took four petitions. One man rushed by apologetically, saying he was in a hurry now but would be back. He returned in 20 minutes, signed for peace and congratulated the canvassers.

The three posters used by the canvassers, several of whom spoke Italian, were Picasso's dove of peace, a picture from "Peace Will Win" of a Negro and white child, and a large sign in Italian about Italian leaders who had signed for peace.

"People want the war in Korea stopped," commented Mrs. Marks, one of the leaders in the East Side chapter. "They don't want veal at \$1.40 a pound—which is one of the things war means to the Italian working people."

"The response was wonderful. People signed with a deep, heartfelt emotion."

"The fact that we have active

Italian speaking peace workers in our group created a real bond of confidence. But perhaps what was more important was the fact that we were speaking out for peace, in a dignified manner, but clearly and firmly. People want peace, but they also want the encouragement of confident people speaking out and inviting them too to speak out."

## Patterson Says Gov't Launches Reign of Terror

BOSTON, March 11.—William L. Patterson, accused the government's "deep-freeze" and mink-coated men" of launching a campaign of fear and terror, in a speech here to 200 Negro and white Bostonians last Friday.

Patterson was greeted by representatives of the Boston Negro Labor Council and of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts. A collection speech by Dr. R. A. Simmons, a leader of the Negro community, netted over \$200 for the CRC and for Patterson's defense in his approaching trial for "contempt" of Congress.

William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle and Mrs. Trotter Steward, publisher of the Boston Guardian, were platform guests.

Three telegrams were unanimously approved for sending demands to Truman to quash the Patterson indictment, to Gov. Warren of Florida to halt the lynching of Willie Lee Irvin, and to Attorney General McGrath to apprehend, prosecute and imprison the lynchers of the Harry Moores.

## INLAND LOCAL OF STEEL UNION EXPELS MEMBER FOR ATTACKS ON NEGRO WORKERS

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO.—The big Inland Steel local has struck a powerful blow against racism in its own ranks in a dramatic trial of a Negro baiter. A huge overflow meeting of the United Steelworkers Local 1010 last week heard the damning evidence against Ted

Myzejewski voted to throw him out of the local and to demand that management dismiss him from his job. Myzejewski could muster only five votes in his support.

The trial, conducted with firmness and dignity, clearly had a profound effect on the entire local union, revealing as it did some of the roots of white chauvinism and the destructive effect of racist poison on workers as a whole.

BOTH NEGRO and white members of the local detailed the charges against Myzejewski. Five white workers in his own department, the Power Department, took the stand against him.

They showed that Myzejewski and two of his cronies, Joe Bellamy and Paul Newlin, carried on a constant campaign of racist incitement, insults, scandal and rumor-mongering against the few Negro workers who have been employed in this department.

This is one of the departments where the union has been trying to break through long-standing jimcrow barriers, against the strong resistance of the company.

RECENTLY, there have been a number of stealthy acts of violence against a Negro worker, Jesse Godwin, who had three gallons of torch oil dumped on him, his locker ransacked and his belongings destroyed.

## Papers Echo Opposition of The People to Move for UMT

### NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 11.—The U. S. has "abandoned its historic role" of fostering freedom and democracy, a letter published as a front-page editorial in the Daily Tar Heel, campus newspaper of the University of North Carolina, charged here. The letter, signed by Dick Murphy and published on Feb. 14, charged that John Clark, Greensboro industrialist and trustee of the university, has acted as a one-man Gestapo. Murphy charged Clark had demanded of the student Senate the names and addresses of those who voted in favor of equal treatment for all students.

"During the past few years," says the letter in part, "through my association with the U. S. National Students Association and the National Commission for UNESCO, I have seen at close range the disastrous effects of such practices as loyalty oaths, bans on speakers, the outlawing of student political groups, the prohibition of text books, the political phenomenon known as 'McCarthyism,' and the intimidation of students and faculty members who did not conform to the majority view."

"The effect has been to stifle free thought and discussion—to make people afraid to think on their own and doubly afraid to act on their own. Political curiosity of mature men has been seriously reduced through fear of joining political organizations or of signing petitions, and we have come to parrot, as would children, the majority view."

Murphy declared that "students whose views are substantially to the left of Robert A. Taft or Joe McCarthy are strongly reticent to identify themselves with organizations which may later turn up on the lists of an FBI or an FBI agent." Henry Bowers, president of the university student body, commented:

"I feel that there is a danger to freedom of thought and expression on the campus. There appears to be an increase in apathy and a decrease in the desire among students to speak out on any controversial issue."

Two days previously, an editorial in the Tar Heel criticized the faculty for not taking an outspoken stand against a "hidden loyalty oath."

The student paper reiterated its support of the criteria set for hiring college instructors since 1915 by the American Association for College Professors, under which a teacher's political beliefs, color or creed are "considered extraneous and unimportant to his ability as a teacher."

### MINNESOTA

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., March 11.—L. A. Rossman, publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald-Review, writes in a recent issue that the Korean intervention is "the saddest chapter" in American history. The U. S., he says, must "settle the war Korea, withdraw its forces and seek to bind up the wounds of that poor country."

To try to "whip all of the Communists of China," as New York's Gov. Dewey proposes, would be to invite "another tragic lesson," Rossman warns.

Clarence Royster, chairman of the local's civil rights committee, explained, however, that the union did not base its case against the three men on these "civil law charges" but rather on the effect of their activities on the unity and strength of the union.

"At the same time, the local has condemned the company and town authorities for failing to prosecute these criminal acts," he declared.

AS THE TRIAL committee, headed by local PAC chairman James Anderson, presented the weight of its evidence, strong feelings mounted among the workers who jammed the union hall.

There were boos when one worker arose with a red-baiting defense of Myzejewski, condemning the trial on the basis that "this is the way they do things in Soviet Russia."

The witnesses revealed that Myzejewski was a "company man," that he owned 560 shares of Inland Steel Company stock.

It was further disclosed that the convicted racist was a part owner of a chain of local movie houses where jimcrow was enforced until finally broken down in a struggle two years ago.

THERE WAS considerable resentment against the speech made by international representative

Joseph Jeneske, who went along with the overwhelming sentiment for expulsion of Myzejewski but offered him recourse to an appeal to the international union.

The expulsion penalty has been sent to the international union for approval, under the terms of the USA constitution. Royster pointed out, however, that "we want to see if the international will back us up on this thing."

Local President William Maifor pointed out the trial was the first of its kind in the history of the United Steelworkers of America.

BELLAMY and Newlin, who also work in the Power Department, were put on 90 days probation. As for Myzejewski, he was shown to be the ringleader, and his expulsion from the union was the maximum penalty which the local could set.

Local leaders pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Act makes it difficult to force the Negro-baiter out of the plant. They indicated, however, that "if the company won't take action, we will."

The local has taken a strong stand in opposing discrimination by the company. In addition, the local has vigorously demanded the inclusion of an FEPC clause as one of the national contract demands of the union in the current negotiations.

## Hit Annulment Of Rights of Foreign Born

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday branded U. S. Supreme Court decision against the foreign born as "paving the way for wholesale deportation and concentration camps, thereby destroying constitutional guarantees accorded to those of foreign birth."

"The first ruling," the American Committee stated, "establishes the legality of a practice fought throughout the legal history of this nation, to wit, retroactive illegality or the punishment for an act which was not a 'crime' when committed."

"The second ruling has opened the way for denial of bail to hundreds of non-citizens held in deportation proceedings."

"We deplore these decisions for we regret them as capitulation to hysteria—decisions contrary to the best interests of the American people."

"The time has come for the American people to reverse these decisions as they did the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. Only protests of the people can swerve us back to sanity. The American Committee intends to continue the fight for the preservation of the rights of the foreign born, understanding that as long as the foreign-born are deprived of constitutional rights, the rights of the American people are endangered."

The cases involved in yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court are those of Peter Harnissides, of New York, and Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia. Both non-citizens have lived in the United States for more than 35 years, are married to American citizens, and are parents of American-born children.

The second decision involved bail pending deportation proceedings in the cases of the Terminal Island Four—Frank Carlson Harry Carlisle, David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson, of Los Angeles—and John Zydok, of Detroit who were held without bail for 6½ months and five months, respectively.

## Hails Dismissal Of 'Sedition' Indictment

"Dismissal of the sedition indictment against Calvin DeFilippis by Union County Judge Edward McGrath scores another victory over those who would hack away at the Bill of Rights particularly the right to speak for peace," said Lewis Moroz, executive secretary of New Jersey Civil Rights Congress.

DeFilippis, auto worker, veteran of World War II, was beaten and ejected from the CM plant in Linden, N. J., on July 31, 1950 for his advocacy of peace. After he brought charges of assault and battery against his assailants. They brought countercharges of subversion against DeFilippis.

DeFilippis was accused of advocating non-enlistment in the armed forces at a public meeting where more than 5 persons were present. The judge ruled that there was no proof of such advocacy, that there was no meeting and that the discussion referred to was at the work bench which is not a public place. DeFilippis has denied that he ever made any such statements. It was unnecessary for him to take the stand since the judge threw out the case immediately after the state presented its witnesses.

DeFilippis was fired Aug. 1950 when the charges were brought. He is going to ask for reinstatement in the plant.

This is the fifteenth case brought under this sedition statute and won throughout New Jersey.

## WOMEN'S WORLD GROUP HITS ROSENBERG DEATH VERDICT

Expressing concern for the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, the Women's International Democratic Federation, with affiliates in 62 countries, protested the "war hysteria" sentences in the "espionage" trial of last year, and called for a new trial. Their message was directed to the "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" meeting tonight (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall,

135 W. 70th St., at 8 o'clock.

Among speakers will be Rabbi Louis D. Cross, editor, Jewish Examiner; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist; William L. Patterson, civil rights leader; William Reuben, journalist, and Albert Kahn, B. Z. Goldberg, Mrs. Helen Sobell, Rev. Spencer Kennard and Joseph Brainin.

## BATISTA EXTENDS CONTROL THROUGHOUT PROVINCES

HAVANA, March 11.—Gen. Fulgencio Batista, who yesterday overthrew the government of Carlos Prio Socarras, is now in control in all four of Cuba's provincial capitals, it was indicated in a telegraphic checkup.

Miguel Angel Campa, new min-

ister of state, told reporters he had cabled Cuban embassies abroad to assure governments in their respective capitals that Cuba will observe all national and international commitments, guarantee the security of national and foreign interests and "fair and fruitful" relations between capital and labor.

## AMERICAS PEACE PARLEY BANNED BY URUGUAY GOV'T

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 11.—The Peace Congress of the Americas was banned today by Uruguayan authorities under obvious pressure from the U. S. State Department.

The same originally was scheduled to be held in Rio De Janeiro but was prohibited by Brazilian authorities.

Interior Minister Antonio G. Fusco directed local police to ban the Congress under a 1936 law empowering the executive to bar any act likely to affect international relations.

Preliminary activities in connection with the Congress were to have started today with an open air meeting.

## Ask Pensions at French CP Hits 5 Dep't Stores Anti-Nation Policy in Crisis

A demand for a pension plan financed by a 3½ percent payroll fund was put before representatives of five New York City department stores employing 8,500 workers.

The union District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, is also asking for a "substantial" wage increase, reduction of seniority requirements for a third week vacation, improvements on classifications, minimum and other clauses in the contract.

Negotiations began Monday with Bloomingdales, Saks-34th St., Gimbels, Sterns and Namm's-Loesers. But an agreement must first be reached on whether negotiations will be conducted jointly by the five stores.

In an interview published in the Union Voice, organ of the DPOW, William Michelson and Nicholas Carnes, leaders of the department store division of District 65, projected the possibility that the issues may go to "a single arbitration involving all stores." The interview also stressed the pension plan as a "key demand."

The DPOW officials said that about 15,000 of the district's 30,000 members are under renewed contracts.

PARIS, March 11. — The National Assembly today approved the new right-wing cabinet of Antoine Pinay by 293 to 101. Only the Communists voted against the government. The Socialists and De Gaullists abstained.

By A. M. CARROL

PARIS, March 11 (Telepress).—Commenting on the government crisis and the fact that the independent Deputy Antoine Pinay has been entrusted to form a new government, the French Communist Party issued a statement in which it stresses the fact that the present crisis is the result of a political policy "contrary to the interests and honor of France."

The statement underlines the fact that "certain political parties present the crisis as a constitutional one in the order to facilitate the entry of the R.P.F. (de Gaulle's fascist party) into the new government. Under this pretext and with the help of the Socialists "democratic liberties are to be destroyed."

"On June 17 (date of elections to the present National Assembly) the statement goes on, "the country declared itself for a policy of peace and social progress, but

(Continued on Page 6)

## 3,000 AT RALLY HERE PLEDGE FIGHT ON THOUGHT-CONTROL AND REPRESSION

Three thousand men and women, meeting in Carnegie Hall Monday night, ranged themselves with Supreme Court Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black in voicing opposition to the Smith Act, the Feinberg Law and repressive decisions of the Supreme Court against the foreign born.

"We call for an end of the arrests, the blacklists and a return of debate in the public forum," said a resolution sent by the meeting to President Truman, Congress and the Justice Department.

It was introduced by J. J. Joseph, director of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which sponsored the meeting.

Appearance on the stage of Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman, defense attorneys in the 1949 Smith Act trial, who were ordered jailed by the high court only a few hours earlier, brought the large audience to its feet.

Fowler V. Harper, Yale law professor, chairman of the rally, wept as he introduced the two lawyers who were held in "contempt" for their vigorous defense of the 11 national Communist leaders.

"I now have tears for them," he said. "But I do not weep for them so much as for the right of counsel that goes with them."

Sacher said: "We have had periods of repression in America. We have had periods of freedom. We

have survived the periods of repression. We have thrived in the periods of freedom."

"I want to pay tribute to my clients," said Isserman, "because the Constitution was violated to jail them."

Dr. Corliss Lamont suggested the American people should fight their way out of this "great age of hypocrisy" with the slogan: "Back to the Bill of Rights; forward to democracy in our time."

"If we are not careful," he said, "we are going to find ourselves legislated into fascism just by passing laws and having them upheld by the Supreme Court."

Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, South

(Continued on Page 6)

## London Cops Attack Protest On Tory Budget

LONDON, March 11.—Police today attacked a demonstration outside the House of Commons that was protesting the drastic budget being presented by the Churchill Tory government. The budget called for higher taxes and for price increases on bread, milk, tea, fats, cheese, butter, sugar, bacon and eggs.

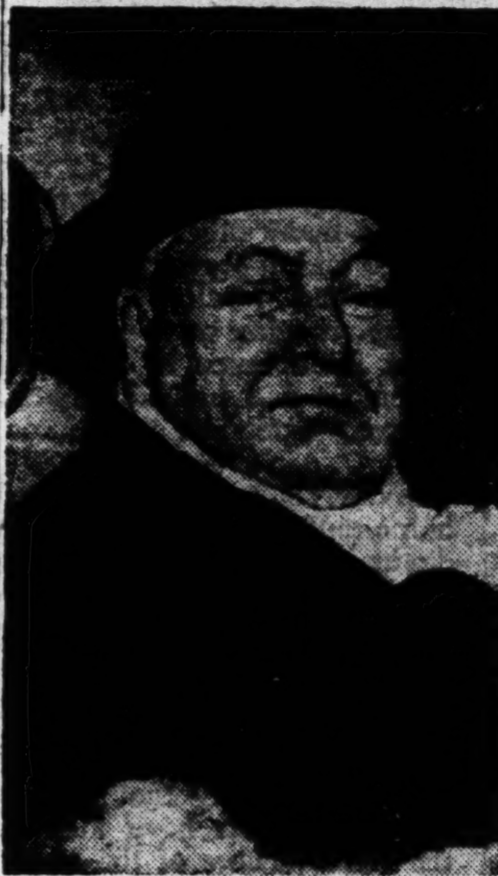
Leaflets distributed by the demonstrators charged that the new budget, presented by Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler, means "poverty, war and American domination."

A column marched around Parliament Square chanting "Churchill resign" and "down with the Tories."

Butler's budget put the main stress on arming for war. It called for a cut in food subsidies which have kept prices down.

Labor members of the house drowned out Butler's budget speech with cries of "class war. . . class war" when he revealed that the prices of foods used by workers would rise.

Butler also called for increased taxes on gasoline and entertainment.



CHURCHILL

## MANY GET CREDENTIALS TO CITIZENS' RIGHTS RALLY

Sixty-one delegates, members of 14 organizations with a total membership of more than 500,000, yesterday received their credentials to the Citizens' Emergency Defense Conference, set for this Sunday at City Center, 135 West 55 St., in afternoon and evening sessions. The sessions will perfect plans for the defense of New York's 16 Smith Act victims.

Representatives of unions, fraternal organizations and churches received credentials at the conference's offices, Room 2219, 401 Broadway, with registration fee of \$2 for both sessions or \$1 for the night session. Almost all of them commented on the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Eighth Amendment providing for bail in cases of aliens facing deportation under the McCarran Act, and on the Supreme Court's decision upholding Judge Harold R. Medina's prison sentences for the defense

attorneys at the first Smith Act trial. Organizations represented by delegates registering yesterday were the People's Party of Connecticut; the ALP; the Bakery and Confectionary Union, Local 1, AFL; the Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; the Furriers Joint Council; International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Local 88; the CRC Bath Beach Chapter; the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; the Crown Height Civic Association; the Compass Club; Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and others.

Observers registered from the National Lawyers Guild, the Women's Community Forum, the Millinery Rank and File Committee and the Hatwear Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act.

The afternoon session will begin at 1 p.m. and hear Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director of the United Electrical Workers; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church; Vito Marcantonio; James Imbrie of Lawrenceville, N. J.; John T. McMann, business manager of the National Guardian; Doxey Wilkerson, author and teacher and William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary.

The evening session, a public

(Continued on Page 6)

## POINT OF ORDER

### The Cost Goes Up

By ALAN MAX  
The New York State Public Service Commission has ruled that you now must pay 25 cents more a month for having your telephone tapped.

## Notables Back IWO Fight For Existence

Leaders in education, social work, labor, religion, civil rights, and journalism, among them William Harrison, assistant editor of the Boston Chronicle; William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, and Clemens I. France, former Rhode Island State official, have signed a national People's Brief currently being circulated for the purpose of preventing the liquidation of the International Workers Order, a sound and solvent fraternal insurance society ordered dissolved by the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance.

Other signers are Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit; Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; John T. McManus, editor of the National Guardian; Robert Gwathmey, artist; Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker; Mervin Jules, educator, of Northampton, Mass.; James L. Brewer of the Rochester, N. Y. Bar; Pitirir A. Sorokin of Harvard University, and Dr. Walter Landauer of the University of Connecticut.

The Brief points out that IWO policyholders "face the loss of sick and death benefit protection which they now hold; the loss of \$110,000,000 in effective policies; the loss of \$6,000,000 in assets. In addition they face deprivation of burial rights, medical care and other benefits made possible by their association."

The eight initiators of the Brief are: Mrs. Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Simon Federman, president of American Federation of Polish Jews; Rabbi Max Felshin, Radio City Synagogue; Ewart Guinier, vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council; Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers Union; Nathan M. Padgug, former Assistant District Attorney of New York; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, and Leon Straus, vice-president of International Fur and Leather Workers Union. (Organizations listed for identification purposes only.)

The Brief will be submitted to the Appellate Court of New York State.

Inquiries may be addressed to S. Federman, 162 West 34th St., New York.

## Students Hear Claudia Jones

Over 175 students heard Claudia Jones, Smith Act defendant, speak on the Negro peoples' document "We Charge Genocide" at Yugoslav Hall last Friday.

The Negro history celebration was sponsored by the New York Student division of the New York Labor Youth League to spur the sale of the historic document on the campuses.

The pageant "Star of Liberty" written by Roosevelt Ward, Jr., was presented. Ward is appealing a draft evasion frameup conviction in Louisiana.

## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1942, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year	
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.25 \$6.00 \$16.00	
Daily Worker Only 4.50 8.00 14.00	
The Worker 1.50 2.50	
(Manhattan and Bronx)	
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00	
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00	
The Worker 1.00 2.00	

## World of Labor

by George Morris

### The Fight on the Smith Act Broadens

AS THE NEW ROUND of Smith Act trials gets under way in California, New York, Maryland and other areas, the trade union movement again faces the test it refused to meet when the first 11 were tried. Because the bulk of labor showed little interest and even less action during the first trial, more chains and gags have since then been forced upon the people of the country.

Not only did the Supreme Court's majority issue its arrogant opinion sending the convicted Communist leaders to jail, but the McCarran Act, as well as the Feinberg Law imposing thought control in New York schools, and similar measures in many other states, were passed and approved by the top court; and loyalty oaths and numerous other ways of government interference in the rights of unions and individual workers were extended.

EVENTS have unfortunately borne out only too well the predictions of the men now in prison that the fate of the Bill of Rights hung on the outcome of that test. They have also borne out the warning that the target of reaction is far wider than the circle of Communists and other left forces. Many thousands of non-Communists have also felt the consequences of the hysterical craze fanned by reaction.

Some in the labor movement have learned the lesson. Even the national CIO passed a res-

olution in its convention condemning the jailing of the 11 and the Smith Act. A number of top AFL and CIO leaders have spoken out. For a sizable section of the labor movement the problem is no longer one of proving that the Smith Act hits also non-Communists.

The issue on what labor's official stand should be as the new trials proceed, is now becoming a problem for some of our top labor leaders and is causing discussions. The current issue of the Advance, for example, runs an article by Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, titled "Smith Act Is Thought Control Measure."

In that article, Rosenblum, whose position against the Smith Act is well known to our readers, polemizes against those who ask whether opposition to the law "does not play into the hands of the Communists." Rosenblum replies categorically, "The answer is no." He again emphasizes that the Smith Act goes beyond persecution of Communists.

Rosenblum, arguing with the extreme right wing of his union, resorts mainly to a line of argument designed to appeal to the leaders of that group. He likens Communists to fascists whom he says "we detest equally" and makes the equally ridiculous claim that it is laws like the Smith Act that "play into Communist hands."

## Terror in US Perils World, Writes Bertrand Russell

The witch-hunting "reign of terror in America" is a menace to the world, Nobel Prize-winning philosopher Bertrand Russell charged last week in a letter to the Manchester Guardian.

Russell declared:

"Illiberality in America has reached proportions which are dangerous not only to mankind but even to the United States."

His letter was in response to one written to the Guardian by Prof. Eugene H. Bird, of the University of Oregon, who attacked the British philosopher for writing in criticism of U. S. policy.

Russell replied:

"Professor Bird seems to think that when I protest against evils in America I do so because I am an anti-American. This is not the case. There are in America a great many men and women for whom I have profound respect, and when I protest against what is being done I do so for their sake. Those who inflict the terror and those who pretend that it does not exist are attempting to destroy what is best in America and what every friend of America must wish to preserve."

Russell explained that since he believes only the U. S. "has enough power to resist the Soviet government . . . the whole free world is vitally concerned in preserving freedom in America."

That he is convinced the U. S. Government is destroying democracy was evidenced throughout Russell's letter. He commented:

"Most Americans professed indignation when the Germans said they had not known what went on in Nazi concentration camps. Their own ignorance

of what goes on in America shows that such Germans may have been quite sincere. Most of the cases of oppression that occur in America cannot be publicized since any victim who did so would be even more severely victimized."

"It is only those who have private incomes who can let the world know what they have suffered."

### THE BECKWITH CASE

Russell cited a letter in the Saturday Review of Literature of Feb. 23 by a Dr. Durnham P. Beckwith, economist, who lost his federal job because there was a "reasonable doubt as to whether there is a reasonable doubt of his loyalty."

Russell pointed out that Dr. Beckwith "is henceforth barred not only from government employment but from an academic post

in the great majority of universities."

"He has not been informed of the ground on which he is suspect of being suspect and he has no method of redress. He is one of many thousands who are in this position, but most of them dare not mention their predicament."

Russell caustically replied to Prof. Bird's indignation over the British philosopher's criticism of current U. S. philosophy, declaring: "I have noticed in all those Americans who take the same line as Prof. Bird a considerable shyness about facts."

Russell asserted that "the shocking things that are done in America are known in every country of the Eastern Hemisphere, although most Americans remain unaware of them."

### Carolina Congressman Criticized For Supporting UMT Moves

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., March 11.—Rep. Thurmond Chatham's announcement that he will vote for UMT, although it is "the most unpopular thing I can do today," has evoked an indignant reply in the letters column of the Winston-Salem Journal.

The Congressman, in reply to an anti-UMT letter by a constituent, Edith C. Hill, not only boasted that he ignores the wishes of his constituents, but added: "I would really like to have every boy trained as a fighting man, because that's what I think men are supposed to do."

In reply, Billy V. Hunter, a student at Salem College, wrote the Journal:

"I would like to know where Mr. Chatham gets the idea that God created man to fight?"

"I am wondering just how many boys Mr. Chatham has truly seen on the battle front. I suspect the war has been felt more by the parents of those boys who died in a war which seemingly is being fought with no hope of bringing peace, than by our dear Congressman. . . ."

## Press Roundup

**THE HERALD TRIBUNE's** Walter Lippmann says that his travels around the country indicate to him that the "main source of the discontent" of the American people is the government's failure to end the Korean war. It is this distrust of U. S. foreign policy and the "stories of corruption," Lippmann says, which is destroying the people's "willingness" to pay the "accumulating taxes." Lippmann's admission of the vast unpopularity of the Wall Street war program shows how openly partisan and reactionary have been the recent series of Supreme Court decisions—all shamelessly aimed at muzzling the leading spirits in America's peace movement.

**THE TIMES** offers a pair of pretty pictures of capitalist hypocrisy. One quotes Mrs. Impellitteri, the wife of the Mayor who sneaked into City Hall by posing as the "anti-machine" candidate. She parrots her husband's soak-the-people higher fare line, saying: "I think we get a wonderful ride for our money and . . . I do think subway fares should be raised." The Times provides the other example, saying it's "disappointed" in Robert Moses' blunt description of a proposed Transit Authority as a higher fare scheme. Why, protests the Times, the "real purpose" would be to "give transit a more business-like operation," not to raise the fares. It's just that raising the fares seems "an essential feature of such operation." The Times has got the Supreme Court pattern down pat. The honorable judges don't have as their "real purpose" the destruction of democracy. It just happens that's an "essential feature" of their operations.

**THE MIRROR's** Drew Pearson says "McCarran is right in urging a start" toward financing subversion in the Soviet Union "with the Ukrainians" even though the Ukrainian anti-Communist emigres "are so rabid. . . ." Rabid, you will understand, is Pearson's coy way of describing fascist thugs who wore Hitler's uniforms and slaughtered Jews.

**THE NEWS** tells Truman to "get the trains rolling again as soon as possible."

**THE WORLD-TELEGRAM** emerges as the friend of the U. S. Constitution, somewhat the way Herr Goebbels used to explain how Hitler was the best friend of the Jews. The Telegram, which gloats over the ban of peace meetings and the jailing of workingclass leaders, runs a cut of Article 1 of the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constitution with the word, "Censored" over it. Why? Because Roosevelt allegedly hid the "news" of the Yalta agreement from the people.

**THE POST's** Seymour Freidin expounds from fascist Franco Spain such highly moral arguments against a U. S. alliance with Franco as these: Franco has to "fight communism" anyhow, so why bribe him to do it? And, who needs Franco when there are such dandy "air bases in Britain, France, Germany and French Africa" which, of course, are for a war on the Soviet Union?

**COMING in the weekend WORKER**  
**Genocide in Korea . . . By Robert Friedman**

# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New  
YORK 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

## NULLIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

ANOTHER MONDAY—Supreme Court decision day—has passed and another gaping hole has been torn in the Bill of Rights by the war-thirsty Court majority.

In trampling upon the rights of foreign born non-citizens, the court has destroyed the constitutional rights of foreign-born citizens as well, and threatened the rights of the native born.

The Court majority has paved the way for wholesale deportations and for concentration camps.

By a 6 to 2 decision, the Truman court decreed that foreign-born persons can be deported for the "crime" of being a Communist even when the "crime" was "committed" before any law went into effect. The court has nullified the constitutional guarantee that no one shall be punished for an act which was not legally a "crime" when it was "committed."

In another ruling, the Court by 5 to 4 nullified the right to bail in deportation cases and laid the ground for concentration camps—abhorrent to the American people and a violation of the Constitution.

Justice Black called this ruling a "harsh holding" that made deportation possible "if a subordinate Washington bureau agent believes they are members of the Communist Party and therefore dangerous to the nation. The denial of a right to bail under the circumstances of these cases strikes me as a shocking disregard of the following provisions of the Bill of Rights: Eighth Amendment's ban against excessive bail; First Amendment's ban against abridgement of thought, speech and press; Fifth Amendment's ban against depriving a person of liberty without due process of law."

The First, Fifth and Eighth Amendments to the Constitution nullified! And for non-citizens alone? A citizen too can be thrown into a concentration camp on the "suspicion" that he is not a citizen. Listen to Justice Black.

"This is a Communist case. I suppose as long as you throw that one word in, everything may be all right. But I have an idea that the LIBERTY OF EVERY AMERICAN IS AT STAKE. As long as I am here, I shall protest against every encroachment of this kind."

IN ITS DECISIONS upholding the "contempt" imprisonment of the lawyers for the "11" at Foley Square, and of Vincent Hallinan, attorney for Harry Bridges, and Progressive Party candidate for President, the majority dealt a blow to another section of the Bill of Rights—the right to counsel. For the majority decreed that a judge, on his own sayso and without even a hearing by another judge, can throw counsel into prison.

The synthetic halo that has been placed around the head of Judge Medina, was torn to shreds by the dissenting opinion of Justice Black. Medina's accusations against the Foley Square lawyers, said Black, "impress me as showing such bitter hostility to the lawyers that the accuser (Medina) should be held disqualified to try them."

And Justice Douglas said that a reading of the record raises the question whether "the judge used the authority of the bench to whipsaw the lawyers, to taunt and tempt them, and to create for himself the role of the persecuted."

MONDAY'S ONSLAUGHT against the Bill of Rights by the court majority was based on three BIG LIES:

Lie No. 1: That the Communist Party leaders "conspired to advocate the necessity of overthrowing the government by force and violence"—as proclaimed in the court's infamous decision upholding the Smith Act.

Lie No. 2: That the Communists are part of a world "conspiracy"—as decreed by the McCarran Internal "Security" Act under whose immigration provisions the right of bail is now being abrogated.

Lie No. 3: That the Soviet Union is threatening the United States with war.

The lawlessness of the court majority takes place at a time when the American people are becoming more and more concerned with the hacking away of their liberties in the name of "security" and "defense." The people—and only the people—can reverse these infamous steps by which the court majority is taking the country down the road to fascism.

The ruling that the lawyers for the "11" and for Harry Bridges must go to prison should be widely protested.

The people should demand a reversal of the deportation and no-bail decrees.

The McCarran Law must be repealed.

The Smith Act victims now in prison should be given amnesty by President Truman, the Smith Act repealed, the pending indictments and prosecutions be halted.

The liberties of the American people were won in hard struggle by the people themselves. The people can restore those liberties if they will make themselves felt. America must be spared the fate of the German people under Hitler.



## Robeson Urges Support for Africans' Fight on Jimcrow

Americans must speak out in support of the South African civil disobedience campaign against jimcrow laws, set to start April 6, declares Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

Robeson's message on the South African struggle follows:

IMAGINE ALL SECTIONS of the Negro people in the U.S., their organizational and programmatic differences put aside, joining together in a great and compelling action to put a STOP to jimcrowism in all its forms everywhere in this land.

Think how much an action would stir the whole of America. How it would raise to a new high level the people's resistance to the mounting fascism which is bent upon wiping out the constitutional rights of ALL Americans, starting with the Negro people and other minority groups.

Think how such an action would be supported by hundreds of millions of darker peoples and white enemies of racism and fascism throughout the world—how it would strengthen the world-wide struggle for freedom and peace!

A dream? No. Look at the Union of South Africa.

See there how the victims of an even more savage racist oppression than we know in America—eight and a half million African victims, a million Cape Colored, and a third of a million Indians—have solemnly determined that only by establishing a common front of united and resolute resistance can they escape absolute enslavement by the fascist Malan regime.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ONLY ANSWER to the people's protests has been the enactment of more and harsher repressive measures, with the clear objective of stifling and liquidating all organized opposition from dark-skinned South Africans and democratic-spirited whites. Thus, faced with the probability of imminent extinction, the representative organizations of the 10,000,000 victims of South African jimcrow (called "apartheid" there) have jointly resolved to start on April 6 a national campaign of civil disobedience against the discriminatory and oppressive restrictions, such as the Pass Laws and the Ghetto (Group Areas) Act, forced upon them by a government in which they have no voice.

"Mass action will begin on April 6," was the historic deci-

sion of the African National Congress at its Bloemfontein Conference last December. "Those taking part in the mass action will defy them (the jimcrow laws) deliberately and in an organized manner and will be prepared to bear the penalties."

"The struggle which the national organizations of the non-European people are conducting," declared the Joint Planning Council, directing and coordinating the mass action campaign, "is not directed against any race or national group. It is against the unjust laws which keep in perpetual subjection and misery vast sections of the population. It is for the transformation of conditions which will restore human dignity, equality, and freedom to every South African."

MOST CERTAINLY WE IN AMERICA must speak out in support of this heroic action. For a decade the Council on African Affairs has been active in exposing and campaigning against the vicious system of racial exploitation and oppression practiced in the Union of

South Africa. Our organization now calls upon all sections of the Negro people and all friends of human freedom to rally to the support of this last-ditch resistance to fascism in South Africa.

The South African government is aiding in "preserving democracy" in Korea by sending its jimcrow air force to help kill Koreans. South Africa is a part of President Truman's "free world." Yes, dozens of America's biggest auto, oil, mining and other trusts have highly profitable holdings in that country. And U. S. loans have been made available to Prime Minister Malan in order to accelerate the expropriation of South Africa's rich resources.

Hence it is clear that in raising our voices against the Malan regime we simultaneously strike a blow at the reactionary forces in our own land who seek to preserve here, in South Africa, and everywhere else the super-profits they harvest from racial and national oppression.

United support for our brothers' struggle in Africa is an integral part of our task in achieving freedom for all Americans and peace for the world. I urge you to act.

## G's WIDOW SAYS KOREA WAR IS 'NONE OF OUR BUSINESS'

ATLANTA, March 11.—The widow of an American soldier just reported killed in Korea charged bitterly here that the war is "none of our business" and that we are in it for the "ulterior purposes" of a handful of men in power. Mrs. Gladys L' Esperance of Marietta, Ga., wrote to the Atlanta Journal (Feb. 15):

"Jan 30 my husband died in Korea. He is only one of many. As yet I do not know what is being done with his body."

"I am only one of the thousands of wives and mothers and sweethearts who must sit and wait endless days and weeks while those politicians in the UN command 'set the stage,'

'propose steps to be taken within three months,' and many other meaningless phrases I could quote out of every daily paper."

"I'm sick and tired of their dilly-dallying, and I'm sure I'm not alone. We are going to have to knock some sense into them sooner or later. Why wait till they have drained us of most of our funds and manpower? I believe if everyone would start cutting out clippings from the daily news reports and underscoring the inane remarks and idiotic phrases and start bombarding our congressmen and senators and President, although the last probably wouldn't understand, we might get some action."

"Lethargy seems to have settled upon our people in a wholesale manner. We have become puppets, willing to be kicked about by a handful of people who are deliberately dragging us into a war that was none of our business in the first place and keeping us in it for some ulterior motives of their own."



# People Are Saying... 3,000 at Rally

## ILLINOIS

Mrs. William Griffiths, of Maton, Ill., to the Chicago Tribune: "I read 'Farewell to a Son' of Feb. 5 and E.G.K.'s letter of Feb. 11. We have just seen a boy into service and dread the day when he will come home on his last furlough. After reading tonight's paper about the heavy losses in the war games, we fear he may not make it thru training.

These news and radio people who spend so much time on the death of a king could well afford to spend the time thinking and doing something about the many deaths of sons of American people than kings.

Mrs. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS

Hirman Wilson Sheridan, Glen Ellyn, Ill., to the Chicago Tribune:

"Do you realize that the new generation now reaching adulthood know war as the normal condition of people?"

"My older son is about ready to graduate from high school, and last evening I noted that he was staring into space. Then he looked at me and asked, 'Dad, what is peace like?' I realized then that the young man had never known a day when his country was not at war or in an official state of emergency on account of war.

"What will this mean to our country when it is operated by a generation that knows nothing but war? It is something new for America."

## CONNECTICUT

Natalie Newhoff to the Middletown (Conn.) Press:

"Is there a single mother of a teen age son who does not dread the thought that Universal Military Training may be adopted by the United States? Is there a single mother of small children or a single young wife who is not struck with fear and anger at the thought of the nation preparing to make war, proclaiming that in order to avoid war we must fill every corner of the country with stockpiles of arms and make every boy a soldier?"

"The United States speaks about peace and prepares for war. Universal Military Training is another indication that American words and deeds are in conflict.

"Yesterday a letter appeared on this page giving a full outline of what UMT means, bearing seventeen signatures of citizens who agree that it is undesirable and unnecessary. Many a Middletown woman and mother rejoiced to read this statement against a proposed law which would plunge our youth into an enforced military career, rob them of eight precious years, subject them to military control and indoctrination repugnant to our nation's democratic and civilian traditions, and add to the whole pattern of military armament measures whose end can be only a suicidal world war.

"At a time when thousands of people are asking why we are in Korea (indeed, why we ever went in there to fight) and are longing for peace and the assurance which a pact among the leading nations would give, this proposal of UMT seems truly ironic.

"Congressional hearings demonstrate overwhelmingly that the people are against UMT. . . . The chairman of the Senate Armed Services committee admitted that mail to Congress is overwhelmingly against the bill. Nevertheless, the House Armed Services committee has already approved UMT and is pressing for a vote.

"So, women and mothers of Middletown, let's add our voices to these other hundreds. Let's write a postcard—it doesn't take more than a few words to say that you are against UMT."

## MARCH OF LABOR STARTS SERIES ON 'INSIDE CIO'

With the March issue off the press this week, March of Labor starts a new series of articles on the CIO by the magazine's managing editor, Len De Caux. The series is entitled "Inside CIO". Len De Caux was CIO publicity director and editor of CIO News during the first 12 years of CIO's history.

This month's article "Man with a Meat-Axe" tells of the formation of the CIO and presents a vivid picture of the role played by John L. Lewis, "the axe-swinging leader who cleared a way for the worker's advance through a jungle of company, political and AFL obstructions."

In the article that follow De Caux will trace the epic struggles and sweeping success of early CIO; the difference among its found-

ing fathers, Lewis, Dubinsky, Hillman, Murray; CIO's political action—and internal politics; the Lewis Murray split; the widening rift between rights and lefts; CIO's post-war turnabout; the rat-race down "Renegades' Alley"; and the CIO today.

### CORRECTION

A story appearing in the Daily Worker on March 10 inaccurately described a lawyer for GM stooges in Linden, N.J., as appointed by Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers president. The lawyer was attorney for Local 595, UAW, instead. Albert L. Kessler, attorney for Calvin DeFilippis, was Union County's sole recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross in World War II; and not DeFilippis as reported.

(Continued From Page 3)

Carolina secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, warned it is time for non-Communists and anti-Communists "to drop their prejudices and do something and do it quickly or we will all be bound hand, foot and body."

"Negroes in the South are overthrowing the government of white supremacy every hour," she said. "And we intend to continue doing it. There was a law saying Negroes couldn't vote. And we have been overthrowing that kind of government. When the government starts putting people in jail because it doesn't like their ideas, then the liberties of 15,000,000 Negroes are at stake.

"Harry T. Moore was sent to his death by a bomb and Benjamin J. Davis was sent to prison for the same reason. We cannot recall Harry T. Moore. But the American people can recall Ben Davis."

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative director of the Teachers Union, said the Feinberg Law is intended to "impose silence and fear" in the schools.

Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, said: "Men will not be made loyal by loyalty oaths."

I. F. Stone, writer for the newspaper The Compass, said: "The fight for civil liberties is the fight for peace. For through civil liberties we can get peace. Going to jail is a bad thing, but locking yourself up in a private hell is worse."

The actor Howard DaSilva read parts of the powerful dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black in the rulings on the 11 Communist leaders and the Feinberg Law.

## Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs, to carry out rallies and meetings and to enjoy freedom of the press and publications."

The Soviet draft also included the following proposals:

- A pledge from Germany "not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances whatsoever directed against any power which had taken part with their armed forces in the war against Germany."

- The territory of the new Germany would be determined by the Potsdam provisions and "no limitations whatsoever" would be imposed on the "development of peaceful economy."

- Germany would have free international trade and navigation and access to world markets.

- Germany would be allowed to have "national land, sea and air forces for the defense of the country."

- Germany would be allowed "the production of war materials and equipment, the quantity of which must not exceed the amount necessary for the armed forces laid down for Germany by the peace treaty."

- That states which have concluded a peace treaty with Germany "will support Germany's request for acceptance to United Nations membership."

BERLIN, March 11.—President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia came to Berlin today to declare Czechoslovak support for a united-peaceful Germany.

Gottwald came to Berlin, accompanied by his wife and a 16-man Czech delegation, on a friendship visit.

"We have common interests—the common fight against the imperialist warmongers, the common fight for the immediate conclusion of a peace treaty for a united Germany," Gottwald declared.

## Textile

(Continued from Page 1)

mills and some 15 changes in the pact that would substantially cut into the earnings of the workers.

There was some indication of the settlement pattern American Woolen may favor in the terms reached with the AFL's United Textile Workers for some 3,000 of its employees in that union. Francis White, president of American Woolen, expressed high satisfaction with the AFL agreement, noting that the workload changes and the stiffening qualification for some of the fringe benefits would "reduce unit costs" and help the company's competitive position. Also, each of the three plants is covered by a separate pact with the UTW.

Included in the settlement terms is payment of escalator adjustments every six months instead of quarterly; two-weeks notice on workload changes; freedom to the company to make changes in work schedules; computation of minimum wage guarantees on a weekly instead of a daily basis and classification of Saturday and Sunday work at the sixth and seventh day work which in many cases would cut those days in a straight time basis. Like the CIO union, the UTW didn't ask for a wage raise.

## Baltimore

(Continued from Page 1)

was a plot crush the American trade union movement, "to hold back the valiant drive of the Negro people toward immediate fulfillment of full democracy in the U.S."

### LESSON OF HITLER

The defendants are firmly convinced, Meyers said, that the American people have learned the lesson of World War II, "how bloody fascism as represented by Hitler, under the false garb of fighting communism drenched the world in blood and brought death and destruction to his own country."

It is against this disaster of war and fascism that the defendants have been actively warning and organizing the people, he said.

Judge Chesnut made it clear today that he was going to perform as a "tough" judge. Frequently he interrupted Meyers, and once, when the working class leader spoke of the party's fight on police brutality against the Negro people, Chesnut cut in: "It is not germane to attempt to indict the courts."



## Classified Ads

### ROOM TO RENT

FEMALE—Room, kitchen privileges and use of phone, near BMT and 8th Ave subways. Phone EV 4-4940 until 10 p.m. all week.

### FOR SALE

(Appliances)

CLOCK-RADIO, all wood cabinet—Reg. \$34.95, spec. \$24.95—Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

### SERVICES

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Com. radely attention, mornings 9-1. HYcanth 8-7887.

SOFA \$12; chairs \$8 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey AG 2-9496.

### TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-8000 JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, large and small jobs, UN 4-7707.

## France

(Continued From Page 3)

these aspirations are being betrayed by the Socialists, the M.R.P. (Catholics) and others who, contrary to elections promises, carry into the National Assembly a reactionary and warmongering policy in which the successive governments are only carrying out U.S. orders.

In conclusion, the statement stressed that the Communist deputies have been the only ones who kept their election promises, and appealed to the French people to form a broad national and democratic front to assure the formation of an independent government which would serve the true interests of the people.

## Rights Parley

(Continued From Page 3)

one, will begin at 8 p.m. The invocation will be by the Rev. Spencer Kennard, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice and Orville Lawson, international vice-president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union will speak, as will Paul Robeson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Further information about registration can be obtained by calling CO 7-4936.

## Shopper's Guide

### AFFAIRS • DANCES

#### PROF. TRESSER

Now Back in Town!

for your Dances and Weddings

ALLAN TRESSER and ORCH.

Call AL 5-5978

### Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.

BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS  
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)  
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-2215

### Insurance

CARL JACK R.  
**BRODSKY**  
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.  
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

### Mill End Goods

FROM LYONS, FRANCE  
satin backed and self-backed  
CREPES — all colors  
Closing out — 50c and \$1.19 a yd.  
DORETTA TARMON  
MILL END IMPORTS, Inc.  
799 BROADWAY ROOM 206  
Entrance also 80 E. 11th Street  
Open daily 'til 7 p.m. Wed. 'til 9 p.m.

### Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE  
**FRANK GIARAMITA**  
13 E. 7th St.  
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

### Opticians and Optometrists

**UNITY OPTICAL CO.**  
152 FLATBUSH AVE.  
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office  
**ELI ROSS, Optometrist**  
Tel. NEVINS 8-9166  
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.  
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.  
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

### Restaurants

**J A D E**  
**MOUNTAIN**  
197 SECOND AVENUE  
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-2441  
• Quality Chinese Food •  
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

### MANDOLIN PLAYERS

For those who play the instrument and read music . . . here's your chance to increase your skill and knowledge of the mandolin.

Join the

**N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra**

106 East 14th Street, near 4th Avenue

A non-profit organization • Nominal weekly dues  
Interviews Wednesday evenings 7 to 8:15 P.M.

RESERVE THE DATE — APRIL 16th, 1952

A Tribute to  
**THE WARSAW GHETTO FIGHTERS**

presented by: JEWISH LIFE

# Vivid, Powerful Film of New China

By DAVID PLATT

The epochal story of the first two years of the mighty Chinese People's Republic headed by the great Mao Tse-tung is beautifully told in the Stanley Theatre's two-and-one-half-hour documentary film "The New China."

Vividly photographed in color, narrated in English and produced by the leading documentary film-makers of Peking and Moscow, "The New China" takes us on a thrilling journey through five important regions of this vast country of 450,000,000 people, which is larger in area than the United States, and has a history dating back 2,500 years before ours was founded.

The film ranges widely over the Yangtze, South China, Hangchow, New Shanghai and New Peking, giving us huge chunks of China's breath-taking natural beauties including above all the beautiful faces of its people.

It paints a glowing picture of the remarkable progress the regime of Mao Tse-tung has brought to industry, agriculture and to the political, cultural and economic life of the country in the two short years of the Republic's existence.

"Liberated forever from the landowners' yoke, the Chinese people are now working for themselves, their children and the good of their country. A great goal gives birth to great energy," says the film's commentator.

The film is so well done and shows such startling contrasts between the old and new and is filled with such visible happiness of young and old engaged in fruitful labor after agonizing years of suffering and cruelty under Chiang Kai-shek, that it impressed even the blase critic of the N. Y. Post who wrote:

"The New China is the best travelogue of China this observer has even seen. It contains a tremendous amount of fascinating footage, much of which has never before been photographed for Western eyes. Certainly none of it has been as well photographed."

Yes, "The New China" contains a wealth of visual information about the enormous changes that have taken place in every phase of life in that great country. For instance:

The primitive wooden plow used to plant rice by the handful has given way to the tractor.

We learn that in the province of Chiangsi in the old days it was only rarely that a Chinese peasant owned a cow. Many peasants didn't even know the taste of milk. Today, all that is changed.

We see a fisherman in a village along the Yangtze River getting a state loan to build a boat of his own. Before the people threw out the exploiters, he had to hire a junk from the landlord and give up the bulk of his catch in rent.

These small boats, we are told, played an important role in the people's struggle for liberation, carrying war materials to the people's army.

We learn that in the heart of Shanghai an enormous racetrack once used by the aristocracy for horseback riding exercises has been converted into an agricultural fair—the first in Shanghai's history. Purpose of the exhibit? To help wipe out feudalism in the countryside and promote agrarian reform.

We learn that Peking's ancient libraries and academies to which only the rich were admitted in the old days have now opened their doors to the sons of factory workers, miners, farmers and fishermen.

We learn that the villas of bankers, who fled the People's Army of Liberation, have been turned into kindergartens and schools for children.

If this film could be seen by



CHINESE PEASANT reading titled deed giving him his own land for the first time.



CHINESE 'MAJORETTES' — 200 white-clad women drummers head the parade of 500,000 people passing before the Rostrum on Tien An Men Square in Peking.

America's millions it would go a long way to offset the pernicious fables circulated by Chiang's China Lobby in Washington and John Foster Dulles.

There are scenes in "New China" which explain why the imperialists would like to wipe out the Chinese People's Republic and restore the rule of the few over the many. One reason is the precious metal tungsten of which more than half of the world's supply is mined in South China.

In the old China, the miners of this metal were brutally exploited and had nothing but the most primitive tools to work with. The exploiters found it profitable to work the ore this way, because manpower was cheaper than even the most simple machines. Today, tungsten has become the property of the people.

Another reason why the Sultan of Formosa is incited in his conspiracies against the people of China is the fact that in Hankow, a city of about 800,000, there is no longer a single foreign concession. Everything is the property of the people.

Even the cement works belongs to the state. Under Chiang most of the factories were owned by foreign capitalists.

The liberation of Shanghai, biggest city in China and one of the largest in the world, was another terrible blow to the warmakers. How they raged when the skyscrapers, banks and factories formerly owned by British, French, Japanese and American millionaires, fell to the people.

One of the first laws passed by the People's Republic was a law forbidding child labor in industry. The people remembered that it was in Shanghai that thousands of children worked, standing at looms and frames 16 hours a day.

We see a great deal of Chinese art in the film, including examples of the ancient art of silk spinning, the masters of which have found vital new subject matter in the struggle and victory of People's China. In the Hanchow Museum we are shown a fascinating old copper basin.

It seems that 1,500 years ago an unknown Chinese artist engraved a simple drawing on the bottom of the basin—four little fishes with their mouths open. If you fill the basin with water and rub the handles, the vibration causes a surprising effect. The fish seem to come to life and spout fountains of bubbling water.

We are told that all attempts to make a second basin like this have failed. The unknown artist's calculations and precision drawing have baffled all imitators.

In Peking, the people's absorbing interest in art is seen everywhere, in the posters decorating the city streets, in their love for the theatre, opera and literature. Some of the finest scenes in the film are excerpts from the classical opera "Forest of Wild Boars," whose hero is an outstanding fighter for China's freedom, and the Chinese Youth Art Theatre's production of "Patriot Girl," a play about the heroines of the people's war.

One sees the bookstalls of New Peking filled with the works of China's best poets and novelists. And testifying to the deep and lasting cultural ties between the Chinese and Soviet peoples are the numerous translations of the works of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Fadayevev, Sholokhov and Simonov.

The film concludes with scenes of the great celebrations of the First Anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, showing the gathering of the heroes of the independence struggle—steel-makers from Anshan, seamen from Canton, textile workers from Shanghai, stock breeders from Sintsang, miners from Fushun, silkworm breeders from the Yangtze Kiang, etc.

The film ends on a note of triumph. For the first time in thousands of years, China belongs to the people who inhabit it.

This New China breathes youth and happiness. And, as the commentator says as the film ends, "that new found happiness is guarded by every workingman in China, guarded by Mao Tse-tung. All the Chinese people stand guard over their new and happy life."

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### A Little Team Gets Beaten . . .

IT'S HARDLY NEWS that height has become a big factor in modern basketball. The thing can be exaggerated—that is, it is not true that sheer height without talent can beat moderate height with talent. But there is enough of a supply of big fellows who learn to play well, to put the short and talented fellows into a sort of junior category.

Seattle University was invited to the National Invitation Tourney now going on in the Garden. It had a good record, including an exhibition win over the Harlem Globetrotters, and a spectacular scoring star in Johnny O'Brien, one of a couple of twins who tower all of five nine into the stratosphere. When Johnny saw some of the tourney's tall timber on display in Saturday night's game, he quipped "We came from Seattle by shrimp boat."

But Seattle expected to win, not just put up a "good game for a small team." I know, because I dropped into their dressing room right after their game Monday night.

The visitors from the far northwest, the fans agreed, made a fine showing. They are a small team by current standards. Their big man is 6-4, which gives a young man a rather sizable appearance in a normal subway car or busload of citizens. But his opposite number on Holy Cross was 6-8, and that's something else again. With a four inch bulge, you can play high leading fingertip passes to a good big man and put the smaller man in defensive trouble. You are going to tip in missed shots and get more rebounds. In addition, Holy Cross fielded a couple of 6-5 forwards, with a 6-4 sub spelling them. It's small starters were 6-1 and 5-11.

Opposing this Seattle threw in a couple of 6-2 lads in Ray Moscatel and Wayne Sanford, and then the O'Brien twins at 5-9. During the preliminary warmups with both squads on the floor it looked by comparison as if a high school team had gotten into the tourney by mistake.

HOLY CROSS is not only pretty big but good. During the regular season it won 22, lost 3, and beat the two other tourney teams it met, St. Louis and St. Johns. The general idea was that inviting Seattle was a nice gesture, made for better regional participation, gave the fans a look at the wonderful little O'Brien, but underneath, everybody sort of hoped it wouldn't be too much of a runaway for big, skilled Holy Cross. Nobody gave Seattle an actual look-in.

Well, the packed house, in which most non-Holy Cross fans swung to rooting for Seattle, saw Holy Cross pull away to win 77-72. That's no disgrace for Seattle, you'll say, and of course you're right. They saw the visitors refuse to fold when Holy Cross gave evidence of running away with things, using its physical advantages well and showing its all round strength brilliantly.

Just before the buzzer sounded ending the third period, Wayne Sanford, Seattle's slim Negro star, feinted a shot from the side, whipped a bullet pass through the screen of tall defenders around O'Brien, and little Johnny wheeled and falling away from the basket hooked a shot which banked off the glass backboard into the cords to tie the score 50-50. How the crowd roared at that high point. It was as far as Seattle would go. Holy Cross took command in the last quarter though never breaking away big.

When it was all over O'Brien had broken the tournament record for fouls scored. He sank 15 of 18 tries, which, added to three goals from the floor, gave him a total of 21 points, well below his amazing norm but lots of points, more than any one player on St. Bonaventure, Western Kentucky, La Salle, St. Johns or Holy Cross scored this night. He had earned these fouls by his remarkable play in the pivot, a big man's position. Two Holy Cross men fouled out trying to keep his agility in check, and at all times a second and sometimes a third big man fell back on him in double and triple teaming. Many times the forest of long arms was successful in keeping the ball from being worked in to him and in intercepting the ball for Holy Cross. But he did manage to score the 21, and in addition at least six shots he threw up spun tantalizingly in and out the basket. Remember, every shot taken by a 5-9 man from the pivot has to be doubly earned with super speed, deftness and deception.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM the Seattle players slowly pulled off their uniforms and went for the showers. The atmosphere was glum and silent. Moscatel, Sanford and Whittles were sitting together on a bench and I said I thought the team had made a nice showing. I asked if the game was their usual game—was it typical of their season's play on the coast?

All three tried to say the same thing at once. With sad smiles they said it was one of their worst games. "We usually have a much better fast break working for us," said Sanford, a young sophomore. "Just didn't get going tonight," said the others. As we talked and other players came by, they stopped to tell the New York reporter the same thing. "It kills you," said Don Ginsberg, "to come all this way and then not really show all you know you have to show." Bill Higlin, the 6-4 lad who had done yoeman's work, said he was glad the Seattle fans didn't see it, that it wasn't a good night. Ray Soo, the 5-5 sub, said "Not our night, that's all."

Over in the furthest corner of the room sat Johnny O'Brien alone, his face buried in his hands. An assistant coach went over and patted him consolingly. "Johnny played his worst game," one of the players said. The others all agreed. The 5-9 marvel who had scored 21 points had played his worst game of the year.

I wished them luck and a return next year and left. There was no connection to be made with them on the basis of having played a good game for a little team. They don't think of basketball as we who sit back and watch both teams think of it—a game where lack of height is a decisive handicap. They are in the game and they expected to win. They didn't come all this way to make "a good showing for a small team."

I believe they were a little puzzled about a sports writer coming into their dressing room at all—where was the story? Holy Cross won, not them.

## Fight for Knickerbocker Leases to Negroes

The Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association yesterday urged public pressure on the private housing development and Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman to compel the granting of leases to Negro families who have applied for apartments.

Mrs. Lillian Tropp, secretary of the tenants organization at the downtown Manhattan development, sent the appeal to some 50 civic, civil liberties, religious, labor and Negro organizations.

She enclosed a copy of a recent editorial in the Knickerbocker Vil-

lage News, published by the tenants' group, which was headed: "They Buried Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town! Why Does He Reside in KVP?"

The editorial cited the fact that a white "family of three, from a safe, sanitary apartment in New Jersey, made application for an apartment—and got it in three months," whereas "a Negro family of three (veteran of World War II) from an unsafe, unsanitary, slum tenement, made application at the same time—and was politely and quickly told that there was a waiting list of two years at least."

The editorial added: "Would the management have us believe their protestations of injured innocence, in the face of the fact that in the 18-year existence of Knickerbocker Village there has never been one single apartment leased or rented to a Negro family."

In a letter to Housing Commissioner Stichman also made public yesterday, Lester E. Vogel, chairman of the tenants association, declared:

"Two years ago, as a result of

the pressure of Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association, management was compelled to accept applications for apartments from two Negro families. Even after such applications were filed, the Negro families were not even offered leases, yet many white families, making later applications, have been granted apartments.

"We believe that such conduct constitutes discrimination in violation of the Public Housing Law. We respectfully submit that you should exercise your prerogative under 182 (2) of the Public Housing Law and compel management to grant a lease to the Negro families whose applications are on file."

## Ask Rehearing On Rosenbergs

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, yesterday submitted an appeal for a rehearing before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which several weeks ago upheld the conviction and death sentences of the young Jewish couple.

Full facts on the case will be aired at a "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" public meeting today (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., 8 p.m.

## Senate Bill to Ask Probe of Phone Hike

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate will get a resolution tomorrow to investigate the latest phone rate increase of 25 cents monthly for residential phones and 75 cents for business service.

The resolution is by Sen. William J. Bianchi (R-ALP).

ALP executive secretary Arthur Schutzer has called on Mayor Impellitteri to direct counsel Dennis Hurley to "appeal from the outrageous rate increase."

# AFL Asks Albany Drop Bill to Curb Election Rights

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 11.—Debate on the Travia-Erwin bills was set for Thursday as labor protests swept the Legislature. Every Legislator today received a telegram signed by Martin

Lacey and James C. Quinn, president and secretary, respectively, of the Central Trades and Labor Council, demanding defeat of the legislation. The AFL protest followed a 100-man State CIO conference here yesterday which warned both parties that their unions would "defy" the bills should they pass.

The bills ban unions from financial support of candidates, and limit labor's election activity.

The Senate, where co-sponsor Austin W. Erwin's companion measure is stalled, will not vote on it until the Assembly acts, it was said.

Assembly Majority Leader Leo

B. Mailler today ejected a delegation from the Fur Joint Board which sought to protest the bills, and to demand repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law.

A discharge motion on a bill to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law by Brooklyn Democrat Assemblyman Bernard Austin—last of four such motions—is still pigeon-holed in a Rules Committee. Austin has been warned by his minority leader Irwin Steingut not to call up his motion, and the co-sponsor of the Bianchi measure has thus far shown disappointing qualities in the fight.

## OPEN FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL IN HARLEM MONDAY

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center, Harlem's new

school for liberation, will open next Monday evening at 124 W. 124 St., to launch a program designed to teach the history, culture and liberation struggles of the Negro, West Indian and Latin American people who make up the Harlem community. Some of the 19 significant courses that will be given are:

"Culture of the Negro People" by Lloyd Brown, author of "Iron City" and editor of Masses and Mainstream.

"African Liberation Movement" by Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton.

"History of the Negro People" by Doxey Wilkerson, director, Jef-

erson School. "The History of the Negro People for Teen-Agers" by Jessie Griffith, youth leader.

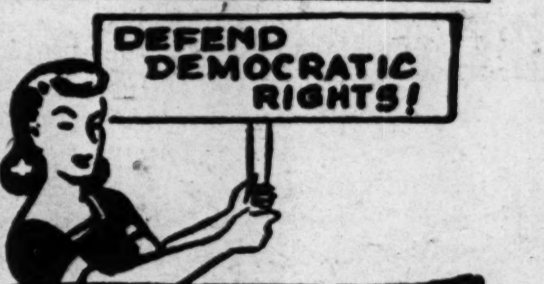
A course on the Negro Question will be conducted in Spanish by the Puerto Rican leader, Mercedes Arroyo.

There will be several courses for children.

A cultural workshop will deal with Negro, West Indian and Puerto Rican culture in all the arts.

Since the school expects an overflow registration, students are urged to register promptly at 124 W. 124 St., in the afternoons and evenings. UN 5-7820.

The school's director, Rosalie Berry, and the citizens' committee supporting the school have organized a music festival and dance at the Golden Gate ballroom this Saturday. Among the many artists who will lend their talent are singers, Hope Foye, Laura Duncan and the Duke of Iron. Otis McRae's Midnite Hoodster will provide the music for dancing.



## What's On?

**Tonight Manhattan**  
THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. Wednesday, March 12—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—135 W. 70th St. Prominent speakers. Admission 50 cents. Auspices: Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Ave. MU 5-2144.

**Coming**  
JUST FOUR MORE DAYS till you can attend the affair that you won't want to miss. And that is the Harlem Music Festival and Dance, on Saturday, March 15, at 8:30 p.m. to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center. Guest of Honor is William L. Patterson plus stimulating entertainment by Betty Sanders, Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan and many, many more! At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80 and they are on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair.  
**BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION**—March 15. Cultural presentations, also dancing, mambo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 403 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

**SCOOP!** FIRST FULL LENGTH CHINA FILM from the Chinese People's Republic!  
**THE NEW CHINA**  
STANLEY J. LEE, Inc. 246 5th Ave.

### The first line of defense

of LABOR  
THE NEGRO PEOPLE  
MINORITIES

... is the defense of the rights of the Communists!

TAKE YOUR PLACE IN THAT LINE!

Attend the  
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference  
to defend Smith Act victims

New York City Center  
135 West 55 Street  
SUNDAY, MARCH 16

Hon. Vito Marcantonio — Keynote Speaker

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, Candidate Vice-President, Prog. Party

REV. H. PEREZ, First Spanish Presbyterian Church

PAUL ROBESON

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

ORVILLE LARSEN, Int'l Vice-President, Mine, Mill and Smelters

JAMES IMBRIE, Laureville, New Jersey

Afternoon Session 1:30

Public Session 7:30 P. M.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR WHOLE CONFERENCE \$2.00

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC SESSION \$1.00

This is your fight!

Come as a delegate, observer or individual

FOR FULL INFORMATION, TICKETS AND CREDENTIALS, WRITE TO Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 2219 401 Broadway, N. Y. C. 13. — Telephone COrtlandt 7-4936

**"WE ARE INNOCENT"**  
—JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

## PUBLIC MEETING

to hear the truth in the Rosenberg Case

TONIGHT — Wed., March 12, 8 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL

135 West 70th Street, N.Y.C.

### SPEAKERS:

RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS, editor, Jewish Examiner

MARY VAN KLEECK, eminent sociologist

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, civil rights leader

B. Z. GOLDBERG, well-known Jewish journalist

REV. SPENCER KENNARD, famous Biblical scholar

ALBERT KAHN, internationally-famous author

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of one of the Rosenberg Case defendants now in prison

WILLIAM REUBEN, crusading journalist

Admission 60 cents, incl. tax

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—246 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C., telephone MUrray Hill 5-2144

## The Frederick Douglass Educational Center

(Harlem's New School for Liberation)

proudly announces  
its first term

## SPRING 1952

some of the courses offered  
The History of the Negro People  
Science of Society  
The Negro Question  
El Problema Del Pueblo Negro  
African Liberation Movements  
Public Speaking for Progressives  
The Puerto Rican Question  
Culture of the Negro People

some of the instructors  
DOXEY A. WILKERSON  
DAVID GOLDWAY  
ROSALIE BERRY  
MERCEDES ARROYO  
DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON  
LORRAINE HANSBERRY  
JOSE SANTIAGO  
LLOYD BROWN

Registration Going on Now — Daily — Monday through Thursday 7-9:30 P.M.—Classes Begin March 17, 1952  
"Fees for most courses, \$5.00 for 8-session term"

for complete catalogue, write or call

FREDERICK DOUGLASS EDUCATIONAL CENTER  
124 WEST 124th STREET UN 5-7820

## GARMENT WORKERS' RALLY for Repeal of Smith Act

at HOTEL CAPITOL, 8th Ave. at 51 St., N.Y.C.

Today, Wednesday—March 12th at 6:30 p.m.

Speakers: CARL MARZANI • WILLIAM WEINSTONE  
BEULAH RICHARDSON

Ausp.: Garment Workers' Comm. for Repeal of Smith Act

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

# Meyers Tells Baltimore Jury Peace Is Issue

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Not violation of the Smith Act but advocating world peace brought the Baltimore six into Federal Court, George Meyers, one of the defendants, told the jury today.

## Lawyer Ill, California 15 Ask Trial Delay

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Cross-examination of Daniel Scarletto, fourth prosecution witness in the Smith Act trial, was begun today despite the absence of defense attorney A. L. Wirin.

Wirin's three clients—Mrs. Rose Chernin Kunitz, Frank Spector and your correspondent—agreed reluctantly to proceed with the cross-examination, but objected to carrying the trial beyond that point in the absence of their counsel.

Wirin was confined in bed with 102 degrees of temperature, and a note from his doctor to the court said the attorney would have to remain in bed for the rest of the week.

A further complication is the scheduled appearance of defense attorney Norman Leonard before the Ninth U. S. District Court of Appeals in San Francisco this week, necessitating his absence here for at least two days.

Fourteen of the defendants, all charged with conspiracy to violate the repressive Smith Act, are represented by five attorneys. The 15th defendant, William Schneiderman, state Communist chairman, is appearing as his own counsel.

## Report Vinson Preparing New UMT Bill

Daily Worker—Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee was reported today busy drafting a new universal military training bill to submit to Congress before adjournment.

Queried by this newspaper, a member of the committee staff declined to deny or confirm the report.

It was known here, however, that Rep. James E. Van Zandt, a former commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a fervent advocate of UMT, favors a new try soon to saddle peacetime conscription on the nation's 18-year-olds.

Van Zandt has been urging the American Legion and other militarist groups to step up their letter writing campaigns for UMT.

## Alan Max to Talk To Worker Readers In Distributive Trades

Readers of The Worker and Daily Worker in the distributive trades will hear Alan Max, managing editor, and George Morris, labor editor, at a distributive workers Freedom of the Press rally Thursday evening, 7 p.m., at Central Plaza Annex, 40 E. 7th St. Distributive workers are aiming to hit over 700 subs by the time of the meeting. Their goal is 850.

Meyers, a husky six-footer, a former textile worker, and one-time state president of the CIO, acted as his own attorney and delivered the opening defense statement. The trial began yesterday in the court of District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

"We are not being tried here for reconstituting the Communist Party in 1945," nor for conspiring to advocate force and violence, Meyers said. "We are being hauled into court here for teaching and advocating what we really teach and advocate today—an immediate ending of the war in Korea, peace negotiations between the U. S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and New China, and peaceful coexistence between the U. S. and the Soviet Union."

"We are going to prove that we are on trial for our steadfast opposition to the war program that is producing tremendous profits for a handful of monopolists while rapidly pauperizing the majority of the American people—a war program which has cost a million dead and injured in Korea, whose inevitable result would be a disastrous atomic world war."

The prosecution in presenting its outline of the case, alleged "foreign control" and revealed that it was putting not the defendants but the political party they represent on trial.

Maurice Braverman also acted as his own attorney.

Harold Buchman addressed the court on behalf of Philip Frankfeld, and Carl Bassett on behalf of Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Statements in behalf of Roy Wood and Regina Frankfeld were reserved until later in the trial.

"We have been hauled into court to hide the tremendous stench of corruption emanating from the Justice Department," said Meyers. "We are going to prove that our trial is part of a program of intimidation in an effort to prevent a whole people from demanding peace."

Meyers said he would prove in the course of the trial that this

(Continued on Page 6)

# Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 52  
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, March 12, 1952  
Price 10 Cents

# Army Gets Writ to Break Rail Strike; Union Chiefs Submit

A federal injunction was yesterday handed up ordering an end of the strike of 6,000 railroad workers and heads of the three rail unions promptly bowed to it and called off the walkout. The Army had asked for the injunction. Two hours after the injunction

## GET 13 NEW BEDFORD SUBS, PRAISE TEXTILE COVERAGE

Thirteen subs yesterday from the textile city of New Bedford, Mass., with a note urging that more articles appear in The Worker and Daily Worker on textile, and commending George Morris and Michael Russo "for their fine work in bringing out the true picture of the textile situation in New England."

Readers in Massachusetts and neighboring New England states—exclusive of Connecticut—have now come through with 468 subs for the daily and weekend papers, or 75 percent of their goal of 625 in the circulation campaign. They are shooting to complete their goal by the National Freedom of the Press conference in New York March 22 and 23.

A worker in a small Oklahoma town who had previously sent \$1, all he could afford for a sub, wrote us yesterday:

"I am no more able to send money now for a double subscription (Worker and Daily) than I was before and am thus sending a dollar again. But please this time send me the Daily Worker and The Worker for as long as the dollar holds

out. I am determined to be able to subscribe before long to both papers for a full year. . . . You know, out here where I am, each and every issue is needed for an antidote to the other newspapers."

From another small town in Mississippi comes a five dollar bill and a letter saying: I have been out of work for a long time, which explains why you haven't heard from me lately. I am sorry I am not able to renew my Daily Worker sub today, but it'll come if work holds out. Five bucks is not much where so much is needed, but it's all I can spare today. . . .

From a small Ohio town, a worker writes that his copy of the paper is read by several other workers who are not yet ready to subscribe. "Hope to get at least one other subscription," he says in sending in his own.

These are some of the responses we are getting from small towns and cities in various parts of the land. There are still thousands of subs to be obtained in the big cities, too, if we get after them.

was issued, the union leaders came out of a huddle with a wire to the affected locals ordering resumption of work.

The strike affecting the New York Central system west of Buffalo to Chicago and St. Louis and a number of other lines operating out of the midwestern rail hubs, was in its third day when the court order was issued.

The union chiefs had indicated in advance that they were desirous of new negotiations, although they had been negotiating fruitlessly for three years.

There was no indication of a new basis for talks. The dispute developed out of a demand for forty-four week in 1949, without a cut in weekly earnings for 48 hours. While there is still objection to the pay offer as inadequate, the brotherhoods of engineers, firemen and enginemen, and conductors are especially concerned over the insistence of the operators upon their plan of extending runs for the workers and thereby cutting heavily on premium pay above all mileage schedules. They argue that more would be lost than gained in pay raises.

## Textile Union In Parley with Big Wool Firm

American Woolen Co. representatives and the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, yesterday held another conference on a new contract and will meet again in Boston Thursday, one day before the strike deadline for the company's 21 mills and 26 smaller companies.

Officials at TWU headquarters here had no comment on the course of negotiations so far. They were reportedly heartened, however, by renewal of the contract, without change, by the Wamsuck Co. with two mills in Providence employing 2,000 workers and Oakland Worsted, employing 500. Both of those companies had earlier served cancellation notices and aligned themselves with American Woolens.

American Woolen wants a separate contract for each of its

(Continued on Page 6)

# USSR Asks Big 4 Meet to Draft German Peace Pact

LONDON, March 11.—The Soviet Union has proposed an early meeting of France, Britain, U. S. and the Soviet Union to draft a peace treaty with a unified Germany, Radio Moscow reported today. The proposal was made in notes handed to the French, British

and U. S. envoys in Moscow yesterday by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Russians asked for early talks on a German peace treaty "so as to draft an agreed peace treaty in the immediate future and submit it for discussion to the relative international conference with the participation of all interested states," according to the broadcast.

"It goes without saying that such a peace treaty must be worked out with the direct participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government," the note continued. "It follows from this that the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, which are fulfilling control functions in Germany, must also discuss conditions conducive to the speediest creation of an all-German government."

The Soviet draft of proposals said a German peace treaty "would make it possible once and for all to solve the problems which have arisen as a result of the second world war."

"The necessity to accelerate the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is dictated by the fact that the danger of revival of German militarism, which has twice unleashed World War, has not been removed because the relative decisions of the Potsdam conference still have not been implemented," the notes said.

"The peace treaty with Germany must ensure removal of the

possibility of the revival of German militarism."

The draft called for the U. S., Britain, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland and other states who with their armed forces took part in the war against Germany to participate in the treaty.

It called for a United Germany and the withdrawal of all occupying forces after the treaty comes into force with the accompanying liquidation of "all foreign military bases on the territory of Germany."

The draft said that the "free functioning of democratic parties organizations must be secured in Germany and must be given the right freely to solve internal af-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE SUPREME COURT NULLIFIES THE CONSTITUTION See Page 5

Meet Tonight in  
Drive to Save  
Rosenbergs  
— See Page 3 —

# Pleas for Peace, Big Five Pact Stir Nation

## MIDWEST FARMERS SEE BAN ON WAR AS BASIC ISSUE IN ELECTION THIS YEAR

Midwest farmers, seeking an "anti-war" party, view both major parties "with a good deal of skepticism," according to a poll taken by Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, perhaps the most influential farm journal in the Midwest.

The Feb. 2 issue reports that "60 percent of the men and 71 percent of the women interviewed in a Wallace-Homestead poll put prevention of World War III at the top of their 'must' list for 1952."

The overall percentage of those who said staying out of war was the "big worry" of the year was 66.

The poll then proceeded to ask, "Which party, Republican or Democratic, do you think would be more likely to keep the U. S. out of World War III?" A "representative cross-section of Iowa farm people" responded as follows:

Republicans most likely, 26 percent.

Democrats most likely, 13 percent.

Neither much help, 27 percent.

Undecided, 34 percent.

Thus, more people felt that neither party would solve the "biggest worry" of 1952 than had confidence in either of the two major parties.

The magazine quotes a farmer in Dubuque County, who said: "The Republicans brings us depressions and the Democrats bring us wars. I'd like to get along without either."

The poll also asked which party was more likely to prevent depression.

Thirty-one percent said they thought the Democrats were more likely to do so, while 22 percent voted for the Republicans. But 25 percent said that neither party was much help while another 23 percent were "undecided."

In both questions, the "striking thing is that about half of those interviewed either put no faith in either party or are not ready to answer the question," the magazine comments.

It concludes: "But the party which is regarded as the 'anti-war' party will get votes from all age groups and especially from women. . . . The overwhelming demand of farm people is for action to head off World War III. So far, they seem to doubt whether either party has much to offer."

## 'MINUTE WOMEN' PRESS FIGHT FOR PEACE

BOSTON, March 11.—This area is humming with peace activities, spearheaded by the Minute Women for Peace.

In Boston proper, every Sunday morning at 1:30, rain or shine, a group of women meet to collect signatures for peace in Korea and peace pact talks between the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. As a rule, they choose a housing project or heavily populated working class area. After a cup of coffee and discussion of the latest developments in the fight for peace, here and throughout the world, the women are off to ring bells.

After an hour or so they come back to swap experiences. The universal note is one of pleasure and stimulation at the realization that so many people are willing to sign for peace in spite of all the war hysteria. The little stories—the kindly old lady who said "Bless

you, it's about time somebody did something" . . . the young man about to go recalled to military service after having been in the last war: "glad to sign before I go in again" . . . the little girl who said to her mother, "Mummy we pray for peace in church, so we should sign for peace."

Sometimes, the women relate, a door is slammed, but when that happened, at the very next door a young woman signed and said quietly, "perhaps this will help to bring my boy friend home."

Net result of a morning's work: One hundred and fifty signatures in little over an hour, new understanding and good will—and peace takes a step forward.

THE "RECIPE FOR WORLD PEACE" put out by the Minute Women in leaflet form was so popular that it is now being made up as a memo pad to be use in kitchen or office. . . . Another imaginative innovation for peace, stickers with the proud legend: "This Family Has Signed Up for Peace."

The film "Peace Will Win" is being utilized in the Boston area in connection with the Big Five peace pact drive. Twenty-two people in Melrose saw a showing in a home, and several took petitions to get filled for the first time after seeing this tremendous, hope-filled record of the World Peace Congress. At Dorchester, seven new members joined the Minute Women after seeing the picture and an accompanying lecture.

Quincy Women for Peace report that three women went out Sunday and collected 48 signatures in less than an hour to launch that community's Big Five drive. Sharon showed "Peace Will Win" with Arthur Kahn as guest speaker. Malden has scheduled the film, also a showing with an Italian speaker as per special request by a group of Italian-Americans. Beverly and Cambridge will also shortly show the picture.

## Italian Americans Sign Appeal For Big-Power Peace Treaty

Italian-American men and women are strong for peace and a meeting of the major powers to work out a no-war pact, several canvassers for the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace reported yesterday.

Eight members of the Committee's East Side chapter selected a bocchi ball court at 10 St. and First Ave. and a public market at First St. and First Ave. on Saturday morning. In one hour they had 98 signatures for a meeting between the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Attracted by three colorful posters, men left their bocchi ball game to sign the petitions. Busy housewives, coming out of the market, put down their shopping bags and signed. One man insisted on taking 10 petition blanks to fill up in his neighborhood. A woman took four petitions. One man rushed by apologetically, saying he was in a hurry now but would be back. He returned in 20 minutes, signed for peace and congratulated the canvassers.

The three posters used by the canvassers, several of whom spoke Italian, were Picasso's dove of peace, a picture from "Peace Will Win" of a Negro and white child, and a large sign in Italian about Italian leaders who had signed for peace.

"People want the war in Korea stopped," commented Mrs. Marks, one of the leaders in the East Side chapter. "They don't want war at \$1.40 a pound—which is one of the things war means to the Italian working people."

"The response was wonderful. People signed with a deep, heartfelt emotion."

"The fact that we have active

Italian speaking peace workers in our group created a real bond of confidence. But perhaps what was more important was the fact that we were speaking out for peace, in a dignified manner, but clearly and firmly. People want peace, but they also want the encouragement of confident people speaking out and inviting them too to speak out."

## Patterson Says Gov't Launches Reign of Terror

BOSTON, March 11.—William L. Patterson, accused the government's "deep-freeze and mink-coated men" of launching a campaign of fear and terror, in a speech here to 200 Negro and white Bostonians last Friday.

Patterson was greeted by representatives of the Boston Negro Labor Council and of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts. A collection speech by Dr. R. A. Simmons, a leader of the Negro community, netted over \$200 for the CRC and for Patterson's defense in his approaching trial for "contempt" of Congress.

William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle and Mrs. Trotter Steward, publisher of the Boston Guardian, were platform guests.

Three telegrams were unanimously approved for sending demands to Truman to quash the Patterson indictment, to Gov. Warren of Florida to halt the lynching of Willie Lee Irvin, and to Attorney General McGrath to apprehend, prosecute and imprison the lynchers of the Harry Moores.

## INLAND LOCAL OF STEEL UNION EXPELS MEMBER FOR ATTACKS ON NEGRO WORKERS

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO.—The big Inland Steel local has struck a powerful blow against racism in its own ranks in a dramatic trial of a Negro baiter. A huge overflow meeting of the United Steelworkers Local 1010 last week heard the damning evidence against Ted Myzejewski voted to throw him out of the local and to demand that management dismiss him from his job. Myzejewski could muster only five votes in his support.

The trial, conducted with firmness and dignity, clearly had a profound effect on the entire local union, revealing as it did some of the roots of white chauvinism and the destructive effect of racist poison on workers as a whole.

BOTH NEGRO and white members of the local detailed the charges against Myzejewski. Five white workers in his own department, the Power Department, took the stand against him.

They showed that Myzejewski and two of his cronies, Joe Bellamy and Paul Newlin, carried on a constant campaign of racist incitement, insults, scandal and rumor-mongering against the few Negro workers who have been employed in this department.

This is one of the departments where the union has been trying to break through long-standing jimcrow barriers, against the strong resistance of the company.

RECENTLY, there have been a number of stealthy acts of violence against a Negro worker. Jesse Godwin, who had three gallons of torch oil dumped on him, his locker ransacked and his belongings destroyed.

Clarence Royster, chairman of the local's civil rights committee, explained, however, that the union did not base its case against the three men on these "civil law charges" but rather on the effect of their activities on the unity and strength of the union.

"At the same time, the local has condemned the company and town authorities for failing to prosecute these criminal acts," he declared.

AS THE TRIAL committee, headed by local PAC chairman James Anderson, presented the weight of its evidence, strong feelings mounted among the workers who jammed the union hall.

There were boos when one worker arose with a red-baiting defense of Myzejewski, condemning the trial on the basis that "this is the way they do things in Soviet Russia."

The witnesses revealed that Myzejewski was a "company man," that he owned 560 shares of Inland Steel Company stock.

It was further disclosed that the convicted racist was a part owner of a chain of local movie houses where jimcrow was enforced until finally broken down in a struggle two years ago.

THERE WAS considerable resentment against the speech made by international representative

Joseph Jeneske, who went along with the overwhelming sentiment for expulsion of Myzejewski but offered him recourse to an appeal to the international union.

The expulsion penalty has been sent to the international union for approval, under the terms of the USA constitution. Royster pointed out, however, that "we want to see if the international will back us up on this thing."

Local President William Maifor pointed out the trial was the first of its kind in the history of the United Steelworkers of America.

BELLAMY and Newlin, who also work in the Power Department, were put on 90 days probation. As for Myzejewski, he was shown to be the ringleader, and his expulsion from the union was the maximum penalty which the local could set.

Local leaders pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Act makes it difficult to force the Negro-baiter out of the plant. They indicated, however, that "if the company won't take action, we will."

The local has taken a strong stand in opposing discrimination by the company. In addition, the local has vigorously demanded the inclusion of an FEPC clause as one of the national contract demands of the union in the current negotiations.

## Papers Echo Opposition of The People to Move for UMT NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 11.—The U. S. has "abandoned its historic role" of fostering freedom and democracy, a letter published as a front-page editorial in the Daily Tar Heel, campus newspaper of the University of North Carolina, charged here. The letter, signed by Dick Murphy and published on Feb. 14, charged that John Clark, Greensboro industrialist and trustee of the university, has acted as a one-man Gestapo. Murphy charged Clark had demanded of the student Senate the names and addresses of those who voted in favor of equal treatment for all students.

"During the past few years," says the letter in part, "through my association with the U. S. National Students Association and the National Commission for UNESCO, I have seen at close range the disastrous effects of such practices as loyalty oaths, bans on speakers, the outlawing of student political groups, the prohibition of text books, the political phenomenon known as 'McCarthyism,' and the intimidation of students and faculty members who did not conform to the majority view."

"The effect has been to stifle free thought and discussion—to make people afraid to think on their own and doubly afraid to act on their own. Political curiosity of mature men has been seriously reduced through fear of joining political organizations or of signing petitions, and we have come to parrot, as would children, the majority view."

Murphy declared that "students whose views are substantially to the left of Robert A. Taft or Joe McCarthy are strongly reticent to identify themselves with organizations which may later turn up on the lists of an FBI or an FBI agent." Henry Bowers, president of the university student body, commented:

"I feel that there is a danger to freedom of thought and expression on the campus. There appears to be an increase in apathy and a decrease in the desire among students to speak out on any controversial issue."

Two days previously, an editorial in the Tar Heel criticized the faculty for not taking an outspoken stand against a "hidden loyalty oath."

The student paper reiterated its support of the criteria set for hiring college instructors since 1915 by the American Association for College Professors, under which a teacher's political beliefs, color or creed are "considered extraneous and unimportant to his ability as a teacher."

## MINNESOTA

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., March 11.—L. A. Rossman, publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald-Review, writes in a recent issue that the Korean intervention is "the saddest chapter" in American history. The U. S., he says, must "settle the war Korea, withdraw its forces and seek to bind up the wounds of that poor country."

To try to "whip all of the Communists of China," as New York's Gov. Dewey proposes, would be to invite "another tragic lesson," Rossman warns.

# Vivid, Powerful Film of New China

By DAVID PLATT

The epochal story of the first two years of the mighty Chinese People's Republic headed by the great Mao Tse-tung is beautifully told in the Stanley Theatre's two-and-one-half-hour documentary film "The New China."

Vividly photographed in color, narrated in English and produced by the leading documentary film-makers of Peking and Moscow, "The New China" takes us on a thrilling journey through five important regions of this vast country of 450,000,000 people, which is larger in area than the United States, and has a history dating back 2,500 years before ours was founded.

The film ranges widely over the Yangtze, South China, Hangchow, New Shanghai and New Peking, giving us huge chunks of China's breath-taking natural beauties including above all the beautiful faces of its people.

It paints a glowing picture of the remarkable progress the regime of Mao Tse-tung has brought to industry, agriculture and to the political, cultural and economic life of the country in the two short years of the Republic's existence. "Liberated forever from the landowners' yoke, the Chinese people are now working for themselves, their children and the good of their country. A great goal gives birth to great energy," says the film's commentator.

The film is so well done and shows such startling contrasts between the old and new and is filled with such visible happiness of young and old engaged in fruitful labor after agonizing years of suffering and cruelty under Chiang Kai-shek, that it impressed even the blase critic of the N. Y. Post who wrote:

"The New China is the best travelogue of China this observer has even seen. It contains a tremendous amount of fascinating footage, much of which has never before been photographed for Western eyes. Certainly none of it has been as well photographed."

Yes, "The New China" contains a wealth of visual information about the enormous changes that have taken place in every phase of life in that great country. For instance:

The primitive wooden plow used to plant rice by the hand has given way to the tractor.

We learn that in the province of Chiangsi in the old days it was only rarely that a Chinese peasant owned a cow. Many peasants didn't even know the taste of milk. Today, all that is changed.

We see a fisherman in a village along the Yangtze River getting a state loan to build a boat of his own. Before the people threw out the exploiters, he had to hire a junk from the landlord and give up the bulk of his catch in rent.

These small boats, we are told, played an important role in the people's struggle for liberation, carrying war materials to the people's army.

We learn that in the heart of Shanghai an enormous racetrack once used by the aristocracy for horseback riding exercises has been converted into an agricultural fair—the first in Shanghai's history. Purpose of the exhibit? To help wipe out feudalism in the countryside and promote agrarian reform.

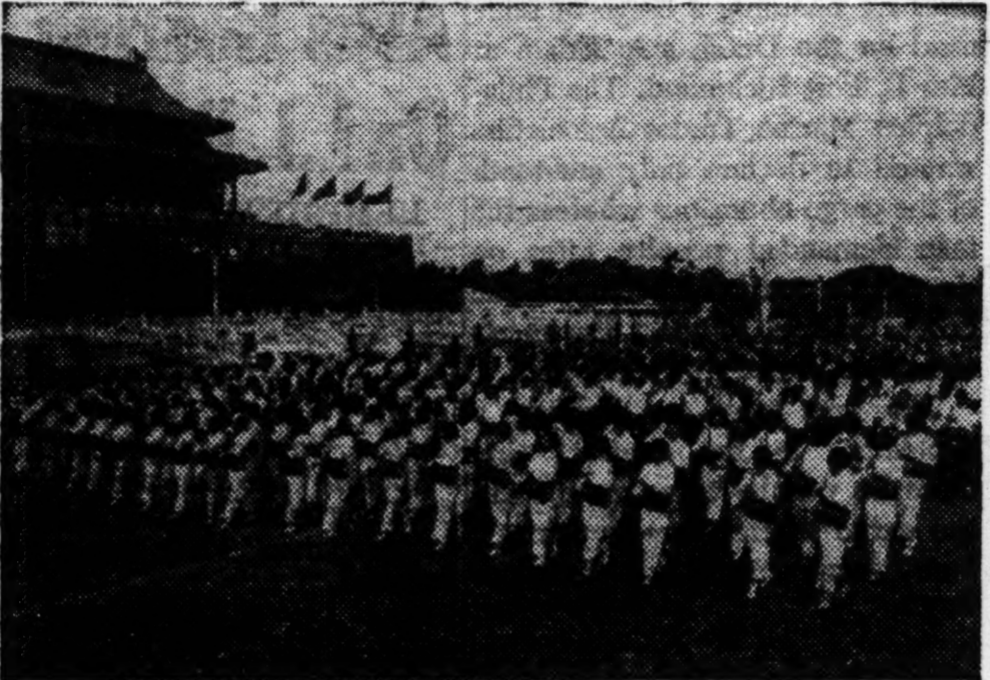
We learn that Peking's ancient libraries and academies to which only the rich were admitted in the old days have now opened their doors to the sons of factory workers, miners, farmers and fishermen.

We learn that the villas of bankers, who fled the People's Army of Liberation, have been turned into kindergartens and schools for children.

If this film could be seen by



CHINESE PEASANT reading titled deed giving him his own land for the first time.



CHINESE 'MAJORETTES' — 200 white-clad women drummers head the parade of 500,000 people passing before the Rostrum on Tien An Men Square in Peking.

America's millions it would go a long way to offset the pernicious fables circulated by Chiang's China Lobby in Washington and John Foster Dulles.

There are scenes in "New China" which explain why the imperialists would like to wipe out the Chinese People's Republic and restore the rule of the few over the many. One reason is the precious tungsten of which more than half of the world's supply is mined in South China.

In the old China, the miners of this metal were brutally exploited and had nothing but the most primitive tools to work with. The exploiters found it profitable to work the ore this way, because manpower was cheaper than even the most simple machines. Today, tungsten has become the property of the people.

Another reason why the Sultan of Formosa is incited in his conspiracies against the people of China is the fact that in Hankow, a city of about 800,000, there is no longer a single foreign concession. Everything is the property of the people.

Even the cement works belongs to the state. Under Chiang most of the factories were owned by foreign capitalists.

The liberation of Shanghai, biggest city in China and one of the largest in the world, was another terrible blow to the warmakers. How they raged when the skyscrapers, banks and factories formerly owned by British, French, Japanese and American millionaires, fell to the people.

One of the first laws passed by the People's Republic was a law forbidding child labor in industry. The people remembered that it was in Shanghai that thousands of children worked, standing at looms and frames 16 hours a day.

We see a great deal of Chinese art in the film, including examples of the ancient art of silk spinning, the masters of which have found vital new subject matter in the struggle and victory of People's China. In the Hanchow Museum we are shown a fascinating old copper basin.

It seems that 1,500 years ago an unknown Chinese artist engraved a simple drawing on the bottom of the basin—four little fishes with their mouths open. If you fill the basin with water and rub the handles, the vibration causes a surprising effect. The fish seem to come to life and spout fountains of bubbling water.

We are told that all attempts to make a second basin like this have failed. The unknown artist's calculations and precision drawing have baffled all imitators.

In Peking, the people's absorbing interest in art is seen everywhere, in the posters decorating the city streets, in their love for the theatre, opera and literature. Some of the finest scenes in the film are excerpts from the classical opera "Forest of Wild Boars," whose hero is an outstanding fighter for China's freedom, and the Chinese Youth Art Theatre's production of "Patriot Girl," a play about the heroines of the people's war.

One sees the bookstalls of New Peking filled with the works of China's best poets and novelists. And testifying to the deep and lasting cultural ties between the Chinese and Soviet peoples are the numerous translations of the works of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Fadayeve, Sholokhov and Simonov.

The film concludes with scenes of the great celebrations of the First Anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, showing the gathering of the heroes of the independence struggle—steel-makers from Anshan, seamen from Canton, textile workers from Shanghai, stock breeders from Sintsang, miners from Fushun, silkworm breeders from the Yangtze Kiang, etc.

The film ends on a note of triumph. For the first time in thousands of years, China belongs to the people who inhabit it.

This New China breathes youth and happiness. And, as the commentator says as the film ends, "that new found happiness is guarded by every workingman in China, guarded by Mao Tse-tung. All the Chinese people stand guard over their new and happy life."

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### A Little Team Gets Beaten . . .

IT'S HARDLY NEWS that height has become a big factor in modern basketball. The thing can be exaggerated—that is, it is not true that sheer height without talent can beat moderate height with talent. But there is enough of a supply of big fellows who learn to play well, to put the short and talented fellows into a sort of junior category.

Seattle University was invited to the National Invitation Tourney now going on in the Garden. It had a good record, including an exhibition win over the Harlem Globetrotters, and a spectacular scoring star in Johnny O'Brien, one of a couple of twins who tower all of five nine into the stratosphere. When Johnny saw some of the tourney's tall timber on display in Saturday night's game, he quipped "We came from Seattle by shrimp boat."

But Seattle expected to win, not just put up a "good game for a small team." I know, because I dropped into their dressing room right after their game Monday night.

The visitors from the far northwest, the fans agreed, made a fine showing. They are a small team by current standards. Their big man is 6-4, which gives a young man a rather sizable appearance in a normal subway car or busload of citizens. But his opposite number on Holy Cross was 6-8, and that's something else again. With a four inch bulge, you can play high leading fingertip passes to a good big man and put the smaller man in defensive trouble. You are going to tip in missed shots and get more rebounds. In addition, Holy Cross fielded a couple of 6-5 forwards, with a 6-4 sub spelling them. It's small starters were 6-1 and 5-11.

Opposing this Seattle threw in a couple of 6-2 lads in Ray Moscatel and Wayne Sanford, and then the O'Brien twins at 5-9. During the preliminary warmups with both squads on the floor it looked by comparison as if a high school team had gotten into the tourney by mistake.

HOLY CROSS is not only pretty big but good. During the regular season it won 22, lost 3, and beat the two other tourney teams it met, St. Louis and St. Johns. The general idea was that inviting Seattle was a nice gesture, made for better regional participation, gave the fans a look at the wonderful little O'Brien, but underneath, everybody sort of hoped it wouldn't be too much of a runaway for big, skilled Holy Cross. Nobody gave Seattle an actual look-in.

Well, the packed house, in which most non-Holy Cross fans swung to rooting for Seattle, saw Holy Cross pull away to win 77-72. That's no disgrace for Seattle, you'll say, and of course you're right. They saw the visitors refuse to fold when Holy Cross gave evidence of running away with things, using its physical advantages well and showing its all round strength brilliantly.

Just before the buzzer sounded ending the third period, Wayne Sanford, Seattle's slim Negro star, feinted a shot from the side, whipped a bullet pass through the screen of tall defenders around O'Brien, and little Johnny wheeled and falling away from the basket hooked a shot which banked off the glass backboard into the cords to tie the score 50-50. How the crowd roared at that high point. It was as far as Seattle would go. Holy Cross took command in the last quarter though never breaking away big.

When it was all over O'Brien had broken the tournament record for fouls scored. He sank 15 of 18 tries, which, added to three goals from the floor, gave him a total of 21 points, well below his amazing norm but lots of points, more than any one player on St. Bonaventure, Western Kentucky, La Salle, St. Johns or Holy Cross scored this night. He had earned these fouls by his remarkable play in the pivot, a big man's position. Two Holy Cross men fouled out trying to keep his agility in check, and at all times a second and sometimes a third big man fell back on him in double and triple teaming. Many times the forest of long arms was successful in keeping the ball from being worked in to him and in intercepting the ball for Holy Cross. But he did manage to score the 21, and in addition at least six shots he threw up spun tantalizingly in and out the basket. Remember, every shot taken by a 5-9 man from the pivot has to be doubly earned with super speed, deftness and deception.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM the Seattle players slowly pulled off their uniforms and went for the showers. The atmosphere was glum and silent. Moscatel, Sanford and Whittles were sitting together on a bench and I said I thought the team had made a nice showing. I asked if the game was their usual game—was it typical of their season's play on the coast?

All three tried to say the same thing at once. With sad smiles they said it was one of their worst games. "We usually have a much better fast break working for us," said Sanford, a young sophomore. "Just didn't get going tonight," said the others. As we talked and other players came by, they stopped to tell the New York reporter the same thing. "It kills you," said Don Ginsberg, "to come all this way and then not really show all you know you have to show." Bill Higlin, the 6-4 lad who had done yeoman's work, said he was glad the Seattle fans didn't see it, that it wasn't a good night. Ray Soo, the 5-5 sub, said "Not our night, that's all."

Over in the furthest corner of the room sat Johnny O'Brien alone, his face buried in his hands. An assistant coach went over and patted him consolingly. "Johnny played his worst game," one of the players said. The others all agreed. The 5-9 marvel who had scored 21 points had played his worst game of the year.

I wished them luck and a return next year and left. There was no connection to be made with them on the basis of having played a good game for a little team. They don't think of basketball as we who sit back and watch both teams think of it—a game where lack of height is a decisive handicap. They are in the game and they expected to win. They didn't come all this way to make "a good showing for a small team."

I believe they were a little puzzled about a sports writer coming into their dressing room at all—where was the story? Holy Cross won, not them.

# UAW Local 174 Paper Demands 30-Hour Week at 40 Hours Pay

DETROIT, March 11—"Federal Screw workers go for 30-hour week" is head on story appearing in the "West Side Conveyor," official union newspaper of UAW Local 174, the home local of Walter Reuther. Thus the demand grows for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, for \$60 a week unemployment compensation, for passage of FEPC, for a 10 percent wage increase to meet some of the needs of the 200,000 unemployed in Michigan and those still employed. None of the unemployed got any of the three cents an hour escalator raise delayed this week.

In the same issue of the "West Conveyor," local union president Harry Southwell expresses in his column the concern of labor leaders here as to what will happen, what can be done, about the 35,000 auto workers whose \$27 a week unemployment compensation has run out. One of his proposals is backing the Moody-Dingell bill that would if passed grant increased compensation benefits to those idle because of war changeovers.

The weakness of that position is that in Michigan there are estimated to be only 32,000 un-

employed due to war economy, according to a self-styled "Task Force" of the Truman Administration, set up to find an answer as to why the layoffs.

Much more support here could be built for an amendment to the Moody-Dingell bill to include all unemployed and to raise compensation to \$60 a week with no time

limit and freeze all debts of workers, barring evictions and foreclosures.

The advocates of the Moody-Dingell bill will have some tall explaining to do here if the bill does pass and 170,000 other unemployed are denied the extra compensation that the bill proposes.

## SPEEDUP ON WATERFRONT BASIS OF PORT TIEUP

PHILADELPHIA.—The lockout of nearly 4,000 longshoremen which tied up the Port of Philadelphia for several days has ended with the dispute going to arbitration, but the issues involved have not been satisfactorily settled.

On Feb. 23 the AFL Longshoremen's Union demanded distress rates for handling a cargo of bone meal on the Dutch ship Edam at Pier B, Port Richmond. The Philadelphia Marine Trades Association wanted to declare only one-tenth of the cargo obnoxious whereas the men demanded penalty rates on the whole cargo. Thereupon the bosses refused to meet the men's terms and closed down the port.

The men now are fighting a stipulation in the contract that there be penalty rates on the entire cargo where there is damage, faulty loading or other obnoxious cargo.

THE LONGSHOREMEN point out that it was only a couple of weeks ago that a longshoreman, William Thomas, was killed and six men were injured when 20 tons of sugar shifted and fell on the men. No official explanation of the accident was made. The rank and file longshoremen also point out that the basic grievance is the use of the vicious shapeup system instead of the union hiring hall which prevails on the West Coast. Under the shapeup speedup is encouraged by playing longshoremen against each other.

## FARMERS HIT MOVE TO MEET IN JIMCROW TOWN

Members of the National Farmers Union throughout the country are aroused by the decision of the organization's leaders to hold the national convention this year in a jimcrow hotel in Dallas Tex.

The convention opens March 9. Several Negro delegates are expected to attend.

Vice-president Herbert Rolph admitted to the Eastern District Division convention of the Union, held in Trenton early in February, that the National Union leaders had taken no steps to guarantee that there would be no jimcrowing of Negro delegates.

The Division convention unanimously adopted a resolution addressed to president James Patton urging a change of site to one

where "all delegates and members can exercise their rights, regardless of color."

Copies of the resolution were also despatched to all other state organizations of the union.

Some delegates to the Eastern Division convention privately indicated they felt that the gross violation to the democratic tradition of the union was a result of the reactionary Truman direction taken by Patton and other leaders of the union.

There are reports that the hotel in which the convention is to be held has stated that Negro delegates will not be permitted to sleep or eat at the hotel, but may be admitted into the convention sessions.

Some union members have indicated that under no circumstances, would they sleep or eat at a hotel which barred their Negro fellow-delegates.

## Nassau ALP Asks Hearing On L.I. Railroad

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., March 11.—The Nassau County American Labor Party Organization today wired Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Sen. W. J. Mahoney and Assemblyman D. Mallory Stevens urging they schedule public hearings on the Governor's proposed legislation to "broaden the powers of the Long Island Transit Authority" to reorganize the Long Island Railroad.

The ALP lists the following shortcomings in the Authority's report:

"We cannot go along," said the ALP, "with the idea that the Authority, after having put the lines on a sound basis, turn it over to some private owners to operate 'tax free.'"

"The personnel of the Authority should include representatives of labor and the commuters. There should be unqualified protection of the jobs and rights of the railroad's employees, no fare increases, and a state subsidy if necessary to achieve the best possible transportation."

## Marine Cooks Begin Voting

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards at sea and ashore have begun voting in the union's biennial election of new officers. Voting continues through April.

A feature of the balloting is the wide support of MCS's campaign to broaden the leadership to fully represent members of the many minority groups, particularly Negroes, who make up the membership.

Two white officers declined renomination in order to campaign for Negro members running for the posts they held. They are Eddie Tangen, present secretary treasurer, and Harry Nehrebecki, San Francisco patrolman for seven years.

Tangen threw his support to Joe Johnson, Wilmington port agent, for the secretaryship, and Nehrebecki is campaigning for Roy Bluford for patrolman.

Johnson and president Hugh Bryson have been elected by acclamation to the two top posts.

## Garment Workers Hold Rally Tonight On Smith Act

The Garment Workers Committee for repeal of the Smith Act will hold a rally 6:30 tonight at Hotel Capitol, Eighth Avenue and 51 Street, Carl Marzani, who served a prison term on thought-control charges; William Weinstein, one of the 16 due to go on trial on Smith Act charges and Beulah Richardson, Negro poet and dramatist, will be the speakers.

## What's On?

**Tonight Manhattan**  
THE TRUTH IN the Rosenberg Case. Wednesday, March 12—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—135 W. 70th St. Prominent speakers. Admission 80 cents. Auspices: Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. 246 Fifth Ave. MU 5-2144.

**Coming**  
JUST FOUR MORE DAYS till you can attend the affair that you won't want to miss. And that is the Harlem Music Festival and Dance, on Saturday, March 13, at 8:30 p.m. to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center. Guest of Honor is William L. Patterson plus stimulating entertainment by Betty Sanders, Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan and many, many more! At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80 and they are on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair. **BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION**—March 15, Cultural presentations, also dancing, momba and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

**SCOOP! EXCLUSIVE! THE NEW CHINA**  
STANLEY LAMARKE

### The first line of defense

of LABOR

THE NEGRO PEOPLE

MINORITIES

... is the defense of the rights of the Communists!

TAKE YOUR PLACE IN THAT LINE!

Attend the  
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference  
to defend Smith Act victims

New York City Center

135 West 55 Street

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

Hon. Vito Marcantonio — Keynote Speaker

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, Candidate Vice-President, Prog. Party

REV. H. PEREZ, First Spanish Presbyterian Church

PAUL ROBESON

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

ORVILLE LARSEN, Int'l Vice-President, Mine, Mill and Smelters

JAMES IMBRIE, Laureville, New Jersey

Afternoon Session 1:30

Public Session 7:30 P. M.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR WHOLE CONFERENCE \$2.00

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC SESSION \$1.00

This is your fight!

Come as a delegate, observer or individual

FOR FULL INFORMATION, TICKETS AND CREDENTIALS, WRITE TO Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 2219 401 Broadway, N. Y. C. 13. — Telephone COrtlandt 7-4936

**"WE ARE INNOCENT"**  
—JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

## PUBLIC MEETING

to hear the truth in the Rosenberg Case

TONIGHT — Wed., March 12, 8 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL

135 West 70th Street, N.Y.C.

SPEAKERS:

RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS, editor, Jewish Examiner

MARY VAN KLEECK, eminent sociologist

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, civil rights leader

B. Z. GOLDBERG, well-known Jewish journalist

REV. SPENCER KENNARD, famous Biblical scholar

ALBERT KAHN, internationally-famous author

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of one of the Rosenberg Case defendants now in prison

WILLIAM REUBEN, crusading journalist

Admission 60 cents, incl. tax

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—246 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C., telephone MUrray Hill 5-2144

## The Frederick Douglass Educational Center

(Harlem's New School for Liberation)

proudly announces  
its first term

## SPRING 1952

some of the courses offered  
The History of the Negro People  
Science of Society  
The Negro Question  
El Problema Del Pueblo Negro  
African Liberation Movements  
Public Speaking for Progressives  
The Puerto Rican Question  
Culture of the Negro People

some of the instructors  
DOXEY A. WILKERSON  
DAVID GOLDWAY  
ROSALIE BERRY  
MERCEDES ARROYO  
DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON  
LORRAINE HANSBERRY  
JOSE SANTIAGO  
LLOYD BROWN

Registration Going on Now — Daily — Monday through Thursday 7-9:30 P.M. — Classes Begin March 17, 1952  
"Fees for most courses, \$5.00 for 8-session term"

for complete catalogue, write or call

FREDERICK DOUGLASS EDUCATIONAL CENTER  
124 WEST 124th STREET UN 5-7820

## GARMENT WORKERS' RALLY for Repeal of Smith Act

at HOTEL CAPITOL, 8th Ave. at 51 St., N.Y.C.

Today, Wednesday—March 12th at 6:30 p.m.

Speakers: CARL MARZANI • WILLIAM WEINSTONE  
BEULAH RICHARDSON

Ausp.: Garment Workers' Comm. for Repeal of Smith Act  
ADMISSION 50 CENTS